The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890. NO. 52.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
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Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

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——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Easter Blossoms.

BY VIRGINIA.

Written for the ITEM.

I gathered some Easter flowers to-day,
Their rare perfume the senses greet;
E're blooming their short sweet life away,
I've gathered them, love, and brought to you.

An odorous, waxen lily-bloom white,
With the heart of a thousand sunsets
Enshrined in its queenly cup so bright,
Like the gleam and glitter of burnished gold.

Defiant of wind, and storm, and snow,
Tremulous, waxen, luscious, yet pure,
Like tend'rest memories of long ago,
Is this snowy, starry—white lily.

The floating of angel garments bright,
Or the deepest depths of mothers' hearts,
Or the little children's souls, so white,
Are what I see in your pearly depths.

Your fragrance, sweet, recalls to me
Glad memories of an Easter day
In other lands across the sea;
Oh, Easter lilies, pure and fair!

When from the cruel grave's retreat,
He who had hung upon the cross
Came forth, with nail-prints on his feet,
The lilies burst their buds, His path to greet.

They bent each dainty waxen head
As if to join the exultant song:
"Christ is risen from the dead;"
And gently swayed their pliant stems.

And so our lost and loved shall rise,
The golden-hearted lily says.
We wipe all tears from out our eyes,
And sing our gladdest Easter lays.

Going to District School.

Barfeoot boy and little girl,
She with rosy cheeks and curls,
His a forehead brown with tan,
Sturdy little farmer man.

Old straw hat, with broken rim,
Is the least that troubles him,
As the dinner pail he swings,
Full of mother's choicest things.

Happy little pair are they,
Chatting blithely on the way,
In the morning fresh and cool,
Going to the district school.

From the shabby farmhouse door,
Mother watches till no more
She can follow—out of sight
They are gone, her heart's delight.

Can you see them sitting there,
On the benches hard and bare,
Tired feet swinging to and fro.
Conning o'er the lessons low?

In the busy noon of life,
'Mid its restless fever strife,
As your pathways shall divide,
From the roof-tree wandering wide.

Memories of these morning hours,
Songs of birds and scent of flowers,
Bleat of lamb and song of rill
Will come sweetly o'er you still.

And your thoughts go yearning back
O'er that simple childhood track,
When the longest road you knew,
Was the one that led you to
The school house, just a mile away,
Where the birch and rule had sway.

HOW SHE MADE HIM DO IT.

A Story for the Little Folks.

Harry was standing in the road, on the way home from school. There had been a heavy shower an hour before, and there was a large puddle in the road. He had a switch, and was switching the water from side to side.

Nettie came along, and looked very crossly at Harry.

"You stop that!" she said.

Harry did not like the way she spoke, nor the look on her face.

"Say 'please,' and I will," he said.

"I'm not going to say 'please."

"Then I shall do it as long as I like."

"I can't get by till you stop.,'

"Yes, you can. I'm not hindering you."

"You are. I shall get all splashed."

"Then stay where you are. You can't make me stop."

Now, the truth was that Harry did not care a bit about switching the water any longer. If Nettie had spoken pleasantly, he would have stopped at once. But now he felt as if he would stay there all day just to spite her.

"I shall tell your mother, you mean boy, if you don't stop," went on Nettie.

Harry laughed louder as Nettie tried to run by. He gave a harder switch and laughed more loudly than ever as he saw Nettie's white apron spotted with mud. She scowled back at him as she went on.

Nettie had just turned a corner when Ruthie came up. Harry looked at her a little sourly, for he did not feel half so pleasantly as he had before Nettie came.

Do you wonder why? Was it because Nettie had been cross? Partly so; for no one can speak or look cross without leaving a shadow behind. But Harry felt that he had been wrong, too, and that is worse than to suffer wrong from others.

"Stop a minute, and let me get by, Harry," said Ruthie.

"I don't have to stop," growled Harry.

"But I can't get home till you let me pass."

"I don't care. You can't make me stop."

"O, yes I can," said Ruthie, with a laugh.

"I should like to see you try," said Harry, holding his switch tighter than before while he looked at Ruthie. "Your as big as I am; but who cares for that?"

"I can, though," said Ruthie.

How do you think she did it.

She came nearer, still smiling, and said:

"Harry, please let me pass. You wouldn't be ugly to me, I know."

He gave a little laugh as he stood back to let her pass, saying:

"Well, if that's the way you're going to make me, I guess I'll have to give up."

Try it, little children. You have all seen how one angry word or look will bring another, and how much harm. Try how much power there is in a gentle word—*Our Little Ones*,

The Wild Girl.

The girl of sixteen who will neither sew nor do housework has no business to be decked out in finery and rambling about in search of fun and frolic. There is no objection to fun, but it should be well chosen and well timed. No girl or woman who will not work has a right to share the wages of a poor man's toil. If she does work, if she makes the clothes she wears, and assists in the household duties, the chances are that she will have enough self-respect to behave properly when play-time comes; but if she should still be a little "wild," the honest toil she has done will confer upon her some degree of right to have her own way ill-judged though it may be. The wild girl usually aspires to prominence in some social circle or other, and her manners and conduct are in greater or less degree designed to attract the following of men. She should remember that followers are not always admirers, and that the most sincere admiration a man ever feels for a woman in a drawing-room is when he looks upon her, and says, in his own consciousness: "She is a perfect lady." That is a reflection that never occurs to him as his eyes fall upon the wild girl.—*New York Ledger*.

Her Keepsake.

"You shan't have it! I won't give it up!"

A very old forlorn-looking woman had been arrested for vagrancy in the streets of a great city. She was dirty, ragged and miserable. Her brown wrinkled face wore a distressed look. Her bony fingers closed tightly over something held in her right hand, thrust under her ragged apron.

"You shan't have it!" she said, angrily, to the officer whose duty it was to search prisoners before confining them to their cells.

"Let me see what it is, anyhow?" he said, half coaxingly.

"It aint anything you'll want," she said, drawing back, with her hand still hidden in the folds of her apron.

"It aint anything I can do any harm with. It's jest a little kind of a—a—keepsake.

The old woman began to cry, with her arm held over her eyes. "You'll have to let me look at it," said the officer, kindly but firmly. "It's the rule of the prison. You may keep it, perhaps, after I've seen it."

The wrinkled hand came slowly out from under the apron, the bony fingers were unclasped, and there in the shrivelled palm lay a ragged little shoe.

"Pshaw! I dont care for that," said the officer, a little huskily.

"I knowed you wouldn't," sobbed out the woman. "But I keer a good deal fer it. It's a keepsake, you know.

A keepsake—the one little bond between the life that was and the life she now knew, a tiny remnant of the happy past clung fondly to her in the sorrowful present.

"It was my baby's shoe, his first and only one," she said. "I've carried it thirty-five years, an' I'd have been a worse woman 'n I am now if it hadn't been for that little shoe."

There was no proof that she was a bad woman now. Unfortunate she surely was, and the world had not been kind to her. Vagrants have hearts and souls. That ragged little shoe had for all those years been the treasure and the comfort of the one; it may have been the salvation of the other. It may have been her shield against temptation, her strength in hours of weakness, her consolation amid all sorrows of her hard life; and in the end, it might lead the helpless soul to the cross of Christ who had carried her babe in His bosom, and whose arms were outstretched towards herself.

This Thrush Was Wise.

There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose, as a recent incident proves. A thrush, not aware of the explosive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on the ridge of a quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that at the notice the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this, narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rock could not be always blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was, that, afterward when the bell rang, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was.

Own Your Home.

It is all very well to rent for a month if the house is pleasant and cosy, but perhaps the house is for sale, and some one buys it, and you are obliged to move. The next house you secure is not as pleasant, possibly the location is not good, or you may be troubled with sewer gas. By the time you have moved half a dozen times you are heartily sick of it, and wish you had a home, and not a mere staying place. But it is cheaper to rent, you say. There are no taxes to pay. I don't believe it is cheaper in the long run to rent, and if I did think so, I should advocate buying or building a home, no matter how simple it might be, in preference to everlasting renting.

Take into consideration the cost of moving each time, the making over of old carpets to fit new rooms the wear and tear of furniture, and the general expense that moving necessitates, and I am sure you will not say it is cheaper to rent. Even though it is cheaper from a point of view, it is not cheaper in strength, for it is not you, my masculine friends, who have the hardest part of it, but your patient, self-sacrificing wives, mothers and sisters who are obliged to work early and late, before and after the moving. If you haven't the money with which to purchase a home, have one built on the installment plan. This will enable you to pay so much a month until your home is paid for. Thousands of homes have been secured for the working people, and those unable to pay cash for a home, by this method.

It is said 'that three moves are as bad as a fire," as far as destroying things are concerned. People who have homes of their own are more economical as a usual thing, and are always planning and devising ways for beautifying them. Again let me urge it upon every one to have a home of their own, even though it has but two rooms in it.—*National Labor Tribune*.

Keep in the Cupboard.

Now that "La Grippe" or Influenza, is so prevalent, it is well to keep a bottle of Downs' Elixer in the medicine cupboard, ready for immediate use. It is very efficacious in warding off the disease, and will afford immediate relief when the disease makes its appearance, besides very materially shortening the time which it will naturally run. This used in connection with Arnica Oil Liniment rubbed on the chest, will greatly mitigate the unpleasant features of the ailment. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

DEATH'S PATH.

Western Cities Visited by Devastating Tornadoes.

LOUISVILLE PARTLY IN RUINS.

A Number of Other Towns Nearly Destroved.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Numerous Fine Buildings Laid Low in Louisville.

A storm arising in the Northwest, moving slowly down the valley of the Mississippi, turning eastward at its junction with the Ohio, gathering force as it went until it became a cyclone, and passing off toward Canada, is the simple summary of one of those grand panoramas of her mighty forces with which Nature seems to mock the powers of man. On its Southern edge the sudden indraught of air, catching up the warmer vapors from below, created a series of tornadoes which laid waste everything in their path.

One hurricane struck Metropolis, Ill., and it was ruined. Another damaged the town of Bowling Green, Ky Another struck Louisville, cutting a swath through its finely built portions and leaving hundreds of victims behind. It blew across the Ohio and badly damaged Jeffersonville, Ind.

Scarcely a town in the vicinity of the border line of Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana escaped the ravages of these tornadoes, while the main track of the cyclone was marked by high winds, floods and heavy rainfall.

Early details of the terrible havoc wrought were given in despatches as follows:

Louisville.

A great many persons have been killed in and around Louisville, Ky., and three times as many painfully injured, as the result of a tornado which struck that city a few minutes past 8 P. M., and in a few moments had laid level with the ground a swath half a mile wide and two miles long through parts of the finest business and residence sections of the town. Thousands were buried in the ruins, and while the majority escaped with injuries comparatively slight, many hundreds were pinioned dead or dying beneath masses of tangled timbers and heaps of brick and stone. Fire caught in the ruins in several places, and many whom the crash had spared met a slower and more horrible death in the flames.

The greatest loss of life was in a public hall where a children's dancing class and several lodge meetings were in progress at the moment when the tornado swooped upon the city. Scarcely a dozen of the three or four hundred persons who were in the building escaped being caught in the ruins. Of those who were not crushed to death outright many were suffocated by escaping gas, and many were burned to death in the fire which subsequently started in the wreck. Many were rescued alive, but the dead from this one building will probably number over one hundred.

Horrible incidents of a less wholesale nature were found at every step through the desolated district. The rector of one of the largest churches in the city was crushed into a shapeless mass without a moment's warning as he sat in his home reading to his little son, who stood at his knee. The child also was killed, and the rector's wife so badly injured that she was lain low under the influence of opiates, and kept in ignorance of the fate of her husband and son lest the shock of learning it should kill her.

Children were stricken dead in their mother's arms, fathers who chanced to have left their homes for a few minutes returned to assist in digging from heaps of ruins the bodies of their children; husbands and wives were found dead in each other's arms, and occasionally the tornado, waxing merciful, killed the whole family at once, leaving none to mourn.

With these dreadful incidents were many marvelous escapes. People were picked up bodily and carried long distances, to be dropped safely to the ground. Others crawled out almost unscratched from masses of debris, in which it seemed impossible for a being to have remained alive.

The storm had been gathering all the evening and the lightning and thunder were ominous. At about 8 o'clock it began to rain, and the storm gradually increased in intensity. The rain changed to hail, and people kept within doors.

At 8:20 the disaster came. The heavens were black as ink. There was a deep, thrilling roar as the tornado struck the southwestern portion of the city. Then the buildings crumbled like egg shells, and a broad swath of ruin lay across the city.

The path of the tornado was from Eighteenth and Maple streets northeasterly across the city, past Seventeenth street and Broadway, Sixteenth and Chestnut, Twelfth and Jefferson, and thence to the Union Depot, at the foot of Seventh street. The worst ruin was wrought among the large and substantial structures on Market and Main streets, and it seems as if the demon of the storm did its worst when just about to leave.

The whole thing was over in a minute. People living outside the track of the storm were unaware that anything unusual had happened. But where the tornado had swept there was utter destruction, ruins and death. Great buildings crumbled like toy houses. Churches, factories and warehouses went down like cardboard. People fled in terror from death in their ruined homes. Half a dozen fires broke out in as many different parts of the city.

The storm soon ceased. The moon came out, and people thronged into the streets to learn the extent of the disaster. The most terrible rumors spread apace, and, unfortunately, many of them were true, and the gray daylight in the morning revealed a scene of desolation that was sickening. Main street, from Seventh to Twelfth street, is one long ruin. So is Market street for the corresponding distance. Jefferson street, from Tenth to Thirteenth, Walnut street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth, and Chestnut street, from Thirteenth to Seventeenth. Broadway, in the neighborhood of Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, is filled with debris.

As soon as the people had in some measure recovered from the shock produced by the convulsion and its attending horror, they went to work heroically to rescue the victims. In every piled-up heap of debris a human being might be heard moaning for aid, and the search was prosecuted with vigor, though under great disadvantages. The lamps had all been extinguished, and that portion of the city was in darkness. The streets were filled with all kinds of impediments, a mass of wires, roofing, fences, loose boards, stones and innumerable other things. The police and fire departments were early on the scene. All night long the work was prosecuted and many bodies were recovered and many wounded cared for. Every house was thrown open and became a temporary hospital, and there was consequently no lack of accommodations.

The solemn faces and gloomy looks of the spectators showed how thoroughly they were affected by the terrible catastrophe. As each body was removed cries from brother, sister or other relatives added to the horror of the occasion. The managers of the Louisville Hotel furnished stretchers and beds, and as fast as the bodies were taken out they were carried into the hotel. Doctors were sent for, and every attention given to the wounded and dying.

The greatest fatality was at Falls City Hall, on the south side of Market street, near Twelfth. The hall was full of people. Two meetings and a dance were in progress. The building was blown down all in a heap, and about 250 people were killed and wounded. The musicians were playing, and twenty-five or thirty couples were on the floor when the storm came. On the third floor were two large halls The front was used by the Jewel Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the back by Humboldt Lodge, a German order of Odd Fellows. The top floor was used by the Falls City Masons.

Besides the dance which was going on the Jewel Lodge and Humboldt Lodge were both in session. The people in the lodges were ranged around the walls of the room in a single rank. There were fully 100 Knights and Ladies of Honor present. In the Jewel Lodge two-thirds of them were women and girls. It was the regular fortnightly meeting of the order. Several men were to be initiated. There were fully 300 people in the building. Twenty members of the Humboldt Lodge were present.

The wind struck the building from behind. It seemed to lift it up almost bodily and lay it down in a heap. The crash was terrific, and the rear and front walls were blown completely down. Houses on both sides were left standing, As it now appears, the hall is a big mass of bricks, timbers, and plastering. The top of the building was so heavy that when it fell it crushed out all space of rooms, and made the wreck that it left almost as solid as the ground. Not a soul escaped from the building till after it had fallen. William Jenkins was one of the first to get out of the debris. His back was badly hurt. He was not too badly hurt to talk, and told a thrilling story.

"I was just initiated into the Knights of Honor. The meeting had been called to order, the minutes read, and some little preliminary business had been transacted. There were about a hundred of the members present, more than half of them ladies. We were just getting ready to initiate some new members. I heard a terrific blowing and howling of the wind. It rocked the building slightly. I became frightened and told the people around me that we had better get out, but they were all smiling and appeared not to be frightened. I thought at one time that I would get up and go out myself. I thought, though, it would look cowardly, so I stayed with the rest. Suddenly the storm seemed to grow stronger and the wind yelled like a great human voice. The window in the rear was blown out and the flying splinters of glass were scattered all over the floor. It had hardly fallen when the plastering of the rear wall began to crumble and crack and topple off in great patches. The creaking in the house alarmed the assemblage, and all started for the door. There was such a rush that the doorway was blocked, and few got out. These few never reached the street. There was darkness then. All the lights went out, and I felt the floor sinking under me. It sank slowly, and it was several seconds before it struck with a jar, and joists, beams, plastering, and everything came falling down upon us all. It was a terrible moment when the floor was going down. The women screamed wildly. One woman I never knew caught my wrist and I caught a woman's arm, and we three went down together. I happened to light on my feet. I was hedged in by the falling timbers but my hands were free. I felt a lot of people in all sorts of contorted positions all about me, There was a little open space beyond; I could feel into it with my hand. In fifteen minutes I was rescued. I happened to be near the surface."

In the light of the bonfire the crowd fell to work on the building. The smothered cries of the wounded could be heard from beneath the ruins. A great many of them were near the surface and were quickly exhumed. Fifteen dead bodies were recovered in the first half hour and a number of wounded rescued. The surrounding stores were turned into morgues and hospitals. A number of wounded were taken into Schreutze's drug store, where they were ministered to.

At 12 o'clock the opening up of a portion of the debris of the Falls City Hall caused a draught to penetrate the ruins, whereupon the smouldering fire broke out with tremendous fierceness. It spread rapidly, and forced the workers to desert the pile. As soon as the fire gained headway the groans of the imprisoned people became shrieks, and so great was the horror of the moment that the watchers grew frantic and ran about like wild men. The terrible sufferings which they were unable to alleviate drove them, to despair Several lines of hose were soon throwing water on the flames, but it was more than an hour before work could be proceeded with, and then it was carried on with much more difficulty than before, on account of the heat.

The coming of the night did not prevent the bands of brave rescuers from continuing their work, but they seemed to work more silently though no less arduously and to take on the gruesome appearance of ghouls. As each remnant of the piles of wreckage was lifted, it was with the anticipation of uncovering to view the lifeless form of some human victim of that awful storm. In the presence of such awful disaster even a whisper sounds so loud that the utterer hesitates, half expecting to see the dead aroused from his eternal sleep.

As the night wore on, the work became more awful. Then the advantage of light and its fear-dispelling quantities were denied the workers, for all the electric wires were torn down by the storm and left the city to be enshrouded in the deepest gloom. Still the untiring and strong-hearted workers continued to dig in the storm-made graves of the dead.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods lay upon the business streets at the mercy of thieves. It seemed almost impossible to find storehouses for this vast amount of merchandise. At many places towering walls of brick were oscillating in the air ready to descend at any moment. These points of danger were guarded by the police and a military company called the Louisville Legion, who drove the surging crowds back at the point of the bayonet. At the entrance of the various "dead rooms" stood a breathless mob clamoring for admittance, but it was invariably refused unless it be to identify some relative or friend.

A well-attended meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade was held at noon with the intention of discussing some measure for the relief of the sufferers, President William Cornwall, Jr., presiding. A Relief Committee of fifty members were selected by the President and consented to serve. It was decided that four members should be assigned to each block, and that all parts of the wrecked district be visited. An estimate of the damage was ordered to be made and help extended to the poor people in a destitute condition. It was requested that those having teams should close their business and use every effort to assist those needing help. An executive committee of seven was selected to secure homes for those who are homeless. Within a few minutes after the passage of those resolutions $15,000 had been subscribed.

The damage to property in Louisville will amount to $2,500,000.

Metropolis, Ill.

The cyclone cut a keen swath about a quarter of a mile wide clear across the town of Metropolis, Ill., wrecking property of all descriptions and burying men, women and children in the debris of falling buildings. Number of victims could not be ascertained with anything like accuracy, but it was reported that several hundred people were killed or wounded and between 200 and 300 houses were swept from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The storm was past in a moment, and then came a blinding rain which greatly retarded the work of rescue.

People outside the path of the storm were quickly on the street, and as fast as possible the victims were taken from the ruins.

The rain soon ceased, and the full horror of the situation became apparent. On every side could be heard the groans of the dying, and all around lay the mangled bodies of the dead. Scores of bodies were removed from the ruins, and the wounded men were taken to the homes of those who had escaped the calamity and given every possible attention, but many doubtless died through lack of proper medical attendance.

In the business district the havoc was terrible. Stores that had been considered substantial were demolished in an instant. The cyclone entered the town on the south and west, sweeping everything before it. Small barns and outbuildings were caught up by the whirlwind and carried with crushing force against larger structures. Trees were twisted off short and hurled long distances. Fences were leveled in the country for miles before the cyclone reached Metropolis and for miles beyond. Every church and other prominent building in the place is either destroyed or badly damaged, including two school houses, the court house and jail, and many smaller structures.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tornado visited Jeffersonville at half past eight o'clock. Its course was from east and went due west, ruining one-half of the buildings on its way. All the houses on Market street from Walnut to West Spring are total wrecks. From Walnut to the extreme western portion of the city on Front street, a distance of eighteen blocks, all the buildings are down, and the thoroughfare presents the appearance of having been run through a sausage machine.

Fortunately no one was killed, but many were more or less badly injured.

The rain at times was coming down in torrents, accompanied with hailstones the size of walnuts. A fierce wind followed, making a deafening uproar.

Women and children in night clothing were frantically rushing through the streets in the rain. The situation was terrible in the extreme.

When the cyclone struck the city it was very distinctly heard two miles in the country, where people wondered what it meant.

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

Description of a Bogus Ten Dollar Bill Just Put in Circulation.

Mr. John S. Bell, Chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, has issued the following notice: "A counterfeit $10 note has appeared in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis It is on the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, check letter C, series of 1882; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States; brown back and brown scalloped seal, vignettes coarse and scratchy; the back of the note is well executed, but the lathe work in the counters, on the face, is very poor; the State coat of arms, on the left end of back, is very indistinct and hardly discernible. There are no silk lines in the paper, but some of the counterfeits have ink lines printed in imitation of them. This counterfeit should not deceive careful handlers of money, but with the careless its fair appearance is likely to deceive."

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor organizations of Trenton, N. J., have established a public library and reading-room.

BARON DE SELLIERE, of Brussels, has purchased control of all the best root sugar factories in Quebec.

A WOMAN'S mass-meeting in support of the demand for women factory inspectors met in New York city

THE Amalgamated Brass-Workers report that their trade is lively, and that their union is increasing steadily.

THE English colliers are greatly elated over the successful issue of the strike. Work has been resumed at all the mines.

ACTING upon the advice of Michael Davitt, the striking dockmen of Liverpool, England, met the employers and agreed upon terms.

BY a newly invented machine, now in operation in the new mill at Manchester, N. H., one girl is able to sew on 3000 buttons in a day.

THE employes of the Laurel Ridge Colliery, an individual mine at Mahoney Plane, Penn., are seizing the live stock to satisfy unpaid labor claims.

THE journeymen bakers of Washington, D. C., went on strike for ten hours, and several of the largest bakeries granted the demands of the union.

IT is alleged that within the last twelve months 40,000 pauper laborers have been imported through Castle Garden in defiance of the contract labor law.

THE street car drivers at Fort Madison, Iowa, who went out on strike for an advance of wages, have returned to work, their demands having been granted.

WYOMING has one law on the statute books that has no counterpart in any State, and that is the law securing equal pay for equal work to men and women as school teachers.

IT is announced that Emperor William, of Germany, has decided that in future, in case of workmen's strikes, the General commanding the district in which the strike occurs shall act independently of the civil authorities.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE London authorities have put a stop to the holding of lotteries for the benefit of charitable institutions.

"The world grows weary praising men,
And wearied grows of being praised—"
But never wearied grows the pen
Which writes the truths that have amazed the thousands who have been given up by their physicians and who have been restored to complete health by using that safest of all remedies for functional irregularities and weaknesses, which are the bane of womankind. We refer, of course, to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only *guaranteed* cure for all those chronic ailments peculiar to women. Read the guarantee on the bottle-wrapper.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

THERE are twenty-two flour mills in Minneapolis, with a combined daily capacity of 38,575 barrels.

For washing *flannels*, Dobbins's Electric Soap is *marvelous*. Blankets and woolens washed with it look like *new*, and there is absolutely *no shrinking*. No other soap in the world will do such *perfect* work. Give it a trial *now*.

RHODE ISLAND was once famous for its greening apples, but the trees have exhausted themselves.

What 25 or 50 Cts. Will Do:

IT WILL BUY YOU A BOTTLE OF

Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment. Don't be persuaded that something else is just as good, but insist upon having Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment

THE GREATEST PAIN DESTOYER IN THE WORLD.

Over forty years established, every bottle has been warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded, yet such a demand has never been made. Once you test its wonderful curative powers you will never be without it.

If your druggists or store-keeper does not keep our goods, send to us and we will forward promptly.

Depot 40 Murray St., New York.

The Emperor's Decoration.

A romantic story attaches to the new decoration announced by the Emperor of Japan in commemoration of Emperor Jimmu's coronation, 2550 years ago. The distinguishing feature of the decoration is a golden fish hawk. The legend is that during Jimmu's conquest of eastern Japan the sky one day became suddenly dark, and a fish hawk of golden hue settled on the Emperor's crossbow. The bird threw off a brilliant light, by which the enemy were dazzled and the Emperor's forces were victorious.

A Pennsylvania Epitaph.

For the grave of Mrs. Ann D. Carter, in a churchyard at Thornbury, Delaware County, her husband has had made in Media, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a tombstone from which this inscription is quoted:

Some have children and some have none;
Here lies the mother of twenty-one.

That Tired Feeling

Has never been more prevalent and more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemic and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequalled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. Try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, I am like a new man." CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Scintica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the world. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

La Grippe has Left
the System
badly debilitated
in millions
of cases.
Take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and restore
Tone
and Strength.
It never fails.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

NYNU—13

KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

TO POULTRY KEEPERS.

Prepare for the coming season by sending one dime for my sure and simple cures for Cholera and Gapes. Worth five dollars to any one who keeps Poultry. Address C. F. SMITH, Orange, Conn.

Monroe Ink Eraser

Removes Writing or Blots in Two Seconds and leaves paper perfectly smooth. Sample by mail 35 cents. Agents Wanted. SOLE AGENT W. R. MESEROLE, SPRINGVILLE, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PENNA.

PIN MONEY. Any woman can make a few dollars weekly without interference with other duties; no canvassing or agency. Call or send 10 cents for material and particulars. C. C. Co., 757 Broadway, New York.

ACTIVE MEN, everywhere, with large acquaintance and a few hundred capital, may secure Agency netting $1200 up yearly. Goods have universal sale. No samples. Address WORKER, care 134 Leonard St., New York.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

CONSULT DR. LOBB, 329 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia. Twenty years' experience in special diseases; cures the worst cases of Nervous Complaints, Blood Poisoning, Blotches, Eruptions, Piles, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Impaired Memory Despondency, Dimness of Vision, Lung, Liver Stomach, Kidney (Bright's Disease); confidential. ☞ Call or write for question list and book.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists.

A Valuable Book on Chickens for 25c.

Send 2c. Stamps to Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St., New York.

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY.

Immense Damage Caused by the Rising of the Mississippi.

A Large Section of Adjacent Country Under Water.

A great rise in the Mississippi has been followed by the giving way of levees in many places, causing an immense amount of damage. Particulars of the disaster are given in dispatches from various places as follows:

The town of Skipwith, in Issaquena County, eight miles north of Vicksburg, Miss., was swept out of sight by the waters from a big cravasse at the south end of Lake Washington. The crevasse widened to 600 feet, the upper end of which was about 300 yards below the central portion of the town, through which the wild waters were rushing at a velocity of from six to eight miles per hour, plowing out an immense cavity wherever an obstruction was presented. The centre of the break reached a great depth. The main current from the break coursed diagonally through the town, where everything seemed to give way before it. Fences and outhouses and many residences and business houses were undermined, and washed away to fields and swamps far to the rear of the town site. Only one residence remained. The water was from four to ten feet deep in the stores, and all except the stone buildings were gone. Efforts to rescue stocks of goods proved futile and dangerous, and in consequence were abandoned.

On some of the plantations along the course of the flood many negroes were not apprised of the disaster until they awakened the following morning to find their houses flooded and their beds standing a foot deep in water. The water from this break went in a northeasterly direction into the lower end of Lake Washington and Steele Bayou, which filled up at the rate of three inches per hour until it had begun to spread through the swamp.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached Captain Hyder, engineer in charge of the Government fleet at Greenville, he ordered the Government steamer Emma Elbridge to take a large quarter boat to Skipwith to aid its citizens. From Wilson's Point he ordered the little steamer Metare to take a barge and hold itself in readiness to serve the people of the distressed section. Skipwith had a population of 2000.

A New Orleans *Picayune's* Vicksburg special says: "The latest returns from the Mississippi levees report no change, except that the water is steadily advancing southward from Skipwith Crevasse, and the towns of Mayersville, Fitlers and Hayes are being surrounded, and must go under in a short time. The steamer Evergreen is in from a second trip to Steele Bayou, going as far as the drift would admit in exploring the adjacent plantations in skiffs. Her officers report that they found no suffering, that cattle and other stock had been removed, and the people were safe."

A Memphis despatch says: "Fresh reports of destruction by the flood in the Mississippi are constantly coming in. The loss of property will be enormous. In every direction, over miles and miles of territory, houses have been washed from their foundations, fences thrown down, barns and the contents destroyed. The condition of the people back of the river is worse than those on the banks, as they cannot be readily reached, and the worst will not be known till the flood subsides.

"At Laconia Circle the distress is the worst, 2000 people being still there with little means of subsistence. The Government boat Titan, despatched by order of Major Leach, of the United States Engineers, left this port for Laconia, having in tow a barge laden with provisions. In the meantime the citizens of Helena, Ark., chartered the steamer Combs and despatched her to the scene laden with flour, meal, and meat, and a large amount of money was placed in the hands of Captain E. D. Pillow.

"In the surrounding country the situation can hardly be imagined. The water is pouring through the crevasses with a current so strong that it sweeps away houses, fences and everything that comes in its way. The crevasses are constantly widening and the whole levee is crumbling away."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HAWAIIANS, as well as Chinese, have been excluded from Samoa.

THE largest vessel ever built in France, La Touraine, has been launched.

THE Farmers' Alliance has established headquarters in Washington.

IN the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, there are now 2153 students.

THE Hebrew population of Palestine has increased 50,000 in the last five years.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has bought a tract of land comprising the Cedar Creek battle ground in Virginia.

THE trials of the new German rifles in competition with the 1871 patterns have showed the superiority of the new weapon.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to fine every citizen five dollars who fails to vote at an election.

THE American School at Athens has received the authorization of the Greek Government to conduct excavations at Platea.

MICHIGAN fruit growers say that the peach crop in that State is a dead failure. The cold weather in the spring killed the buds.

THE French Rothschilds have signed a contract for the conversion of $75,000,000 of the last convertible five per cent. Russian loan.

THE Governor of Charkoff, a Russian province, has ordered that no impecunious persons shall be allowed to emigrate to America.

IT is stated that the Japanese Government's indebtedness to foreign countries, which in 1879 amounted to $10,000,000, is now only $1,000,000.

SENATOR VOORHEES will be the leading counsel in the defence of Mr. Kincaid, the Washington correspondent who killed ex-Representative Taulbee.

LEPROSY is dying out near Tracadie, New Brunswick, where the Canadian Government lazaretto is established. There were three deaths there last year.

THE difficulty between Turkey and Great Britain arising from the firing upon a British vessel by the garrison at Fort Fao has been satisfactorily arranged.

VENEZUELA has paid $20,000 for the sword presented in 1825 by Peru to Bolivar, the Liberator, and the relic will be placed in the National Museum at Caracas.

TWO and five dollar bills are raised and circulated in Burlington, Iowa, by pasting over the figure of the genuine bill a higher figure cut from a cigar stamp.

THE Senate of Bremen, Germany, has approved a project for the widening of the harbor there. The cost of the proposed improvements will amount to 15,000,000 marks.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

66TH DAY.—Several petitions against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia were presented in the Senate from Massachusetts and Missouri....The Sherman Trust bill was debated by several Senators, but no action was taken....Majority and minority reports concerning the election of the Montana Senators were presented from the Committee on Elections.

67TH DAY.—A good deal of progress was made with the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. Various amendments, proposed by Messrs. Reagan and Ingalls, were accepted and incorporated in the bill, until it was about four times its original length....Mr. Farwell introduced a bill to pension Mrs. Crook, widow of General Crook. Referred....Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, by setting apart the net proceeds of sales of public lands and a portion of the receipts from land-grant railroads. Referred.

68TH DAY.—The Senate sat till after dusk trying to reach a vote on the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. The most that could be accomplished, however, was the completion of the measure in Committee of the Whole and its report to the Senate....The World's Fair bill was received and referred to the special committee having that subject in charge....A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York harbor, to some other site, $75,000 being appropriated for this purpose, and a like sum to enable him to improve the island for immigration purposes.

69TH DAY.—The Sherman Anti-Trust bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary ....Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill authorizing the purchase of 2500 tents by the Secretary of War, for the use of the people driven from their homes in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana by the floods, and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose. The bill was passed....A debate was begun on the Dependent Pension bill.

70TH DAY.—The Senate spent four or five hours in secret session, trying unsuccessfully to dispose of two Florida nominations which have been pending for the last three or four months....Mr. Daniels introduced a bill providing for an annex to the World's Fair. Mr. Morgan introduced an anti-trust bill.

71ST DAY.—Several bills for river and harbor improvements were passed, including one for the completion of the entrance to Galveston Harbor. The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was agreed to.

In the House.

75TH DAY.—Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Urgent Deficiency bill, with Senate amendments thereto, with the recommendation, that certain of those amendments be concurred in and certain non-concurred in. The recommendations of the committee were agreed to and a conference was ordered.... The bill to create a public park in the District of Columbia was discussed without action....A bill for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth, N. J., to cost $250,000, was introduced by Mr. Geissenhainer.

76TH DAY.—The Chicago World's Fair bill was passed with an amendment postponing the opening of the Fair to May, 1893.

77TH DAY.—Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making the Wyoming Admission bill a special order for the day. The resolution was adopted, and the Wyoming bill was then taken up and discussed.

78TH DAY.—After a long debate, the Wyoming Admission bill, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was passed by a majority of twelve votes—139 to 127.

79TH DAY.—The House Committee on Elections decided to recommend to the House the seating of McDuffie, the Republican contestant for the place now occupied by Turpin, of the IVth Alabama District, and Waddill, the Republican contestant for the seat now occupied by Wise, of the IIId Virginia District.

80TH DAY.—A number of public buildings appropriation bills were passed....In Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill it was voted that no liquors should be sold at army canteens to enlisted men.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

P. T. BARNUM, the veteran showman, has arrived at New York.

THE London County Council has abandoned its scheme of compelling actors to take out licenses.

RIDER HAGGARD, the English novelist, has been offered $1000 a week for a forty weeks' lecture tour in this country.

IT IS said that Tamagno, the great tenor, was a baggage porter before he discovered his remarkable vocal power.

LIONEL BROUGH is reported to be making a small fortune out of his performances in Africa at the diamond fields.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, who is in Nice, France, writes to friends in this country that he is greatly improved in health.

HENRY IRVING will give a series of Shakesperian recitals, with Ellen Terry, throughout the English provinces in June.

JOHN DREW, of Daly's New York company, is said to be the finest amateur swordsman in America at the present time.

GILBERT and Sullivan have already received as royalties for performances of "The Gondoliers," given in this country, upward of $9000.

THE Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, has threatened to cause the arrest of any performers who attempt to give Sunday entertainments in that city.

THAT peerless songster, Patti, made her appearance in New York the other night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her reception was cordial in the extreme.

AUGUSTUS HAYES, of New York, has lectured before the London Geographic Society on "The North American Transcontinental Pathways" and "The History of Railways."

ELSIE HALL, the little Australian girl who is delighting English audiences with her piano-playing, is only twelve years old. She is said to have a wonderful amount of strength in her wrists and fingers.

MISS LETITIA ALDRICH, the young society lady of Washington, who recently gave a matinee performance of "Maid Marion" in that city, is at present reading a number of plays with a view of starring next season.

"SHENANDOAH" has now been running in New York about eight months, and the General Sheridan who rides nightly across Proctor's stage has contributed not a little to the general success. Still not more than one of the more than half million people who have seen the play knows who the actor is who looks so much like General Sheridan.

THE New South Wales (Australia) Minister for Mines declares that, excluding the quantity obtainable from the Clarence River District, the colony had over 80,000,000,000 tons of coal available.

DISASTER IN CHICAGO.

A Sugar Refinery Blows up With Fearful Results.

Many Men Killed and Injured by the Explosion.

An explosion occurred shortly before six o'clock in the starch department of the immense building of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company at Chicago, Ill.

At least eight workmen were killed and sixteen injured, many of them fatally.

The main structure of the refinery is sixteen stories in height, while the starch department is located in a two story addition, which burned freely. Owing to the danger to which the main building was exposed a general alarm was turned in to the Fire Department, and by hard work the main structure was saved.

The men employed in this department were preparing to leave, when a deafening explosion was heard, which was quickly followed by a second, and in almost an instant a great mass of bricks and beams came tumbling down upon the men in the house. So great was the force of the explosions that the reports were heard nearly a mile away, and the rumor at once spread to the effect that thirty or more workmen had been killed.

Thousands hurried to the scene of the disaster, and the efforts of the firemen were seriously impeded until an additional force of police was ordered out.

Hundreds of women, wives of the men employed in the works, gathered around and begged and implored the firemen to save their husbands who, they were sure, were in the blazing pile. Volunteers being called for to aid in the work of removing the debris, hundreds sprang forward to offer their services, and under intelligent direction soon succeeded in removing the wounded and three of the dead.

The building in which the explosion occurred was rather flimsily constructed, and was fifty feet in width and seventy-five feet in length. So far as can be ascertained the cause of the explosion was the accumulation of fine starch dust, similar to that which gathers in flouring mills, which in some way became ignited.

Before the men at work could realize what had occurred a bright sheet of flame, like a broad flash of lightning, blinded them, and the first explosion took place, being followed in five seconds by the second. No one had an opportunity to escape, as almost coincident with the second explosion the building collapsed, and the walls and roof, together with the heavy machinery on the second floor, came tumbling down.

Thirty men were in the structure at the time and were imprisoned there. Shrieks and groans were heard arising from the debris and the workmen in the main building, who had rushed out at the sound of the explosion, were set to work as soon as they had recovered from their panic to help their imprisoned comrades.

The first efforts of the firemen were directed toward pouring water on the burning mass in order to facilitate the task of rescue, and then the search began.

Near the main door the first man was discovered, he was the engineer, who had been thrown against the brick covering to the great boiler. He was not badly hurt, though bleeding freely from several cuts around the head, but was too dazed to tell an intelligent story.

As he was being conveyed to the County Hospital he partially recovered and then said he could not tell how the explosion occurred, as he was busy at the engine at the time. At the first shock he must have been blown several feet, but could not say in what direction. Everything seemed to be suddenly lifted up, he said, and then he knew no more until he was dug up out of the ruins.

The collapse of the building was complete, and the heat from the burning pile was so intense that the firemen, police and volunteers had the greatest difficulty in working. Several times streams were turned upon the workers to enable them to keep up. The bricks soon became hot and fears were entertained that not a man of those imprisoned was alive, for the heat below the walls was like a furnace. The firemen were pushed forward, however, and the water was poured upon the debris in such quantities that the rescuers soon had a comparatively easy time of it.

Before nine o'clock sixteen wounded men had been removed and three bodies discovered, all so badly disfigured that they could not be identified. Eight of the men who were found at first sustained injuries of no particular consequence, but of the seventeen wounded and found deep in the burning pile many were fatally hurt.

GENERAL FRANK COXE, of Asheville, General P. M. B. Young and others have bought the great Okeefinoke Swamp in South Georgia, at 26½ cents an acre, and the estimate is that the tract contains 400,000 acres. The property is to be ditched and developed.

America's finest, "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

After 22 Years,

St. Jacobs Oil cured a man of chronic pains from sunstroke, which took the form of chronic **HEADACHE,** which was completely cured as follows:

Paragon, Ind., July 30, 1888.

I suffered with pains in my head from sunstroke 22 years. They were cured by St. Jacobs Oil and have remained so four years.

SAMUEL B. SHIPLOR.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
50 Cts.
COLD IN HEAD

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

THE BROWN'S.

Brown has a houseful of girls and boys,
Rosy and healthy and full of noise.
They are sprightly at work and bright at their books,
And are noted for smartness and wit and good looks.
Brown is healthy, his wife is fair,
And their faces are free from wrinkles and care;
They spend no money for powders and pills,
And never a dollar for doctors' bills.

The reason the Brown's are so exempt from sickness is the fact that by an occasional course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery they keep their blood, which is the fountain of life and strength, pure and rich. In this way their systems are fortified to ward off attacks of fever, and other dangerous diseases.

Those not so prudent, who have become sufferers from torpid liver, biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," or from any of the innumerable diseases caused by impure blood, will find the "Golden Medical Discovery" a positive remedy for such diseases.

Especially has the "Discovery" produced the most marvelous cures of all manner of Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and kindred diseases. Not less wonderful, have been the cures effected by it in cases of "Fever-sores," "White Swellings," "Hip-joint Disease," and old sores or ulcers. It arouses all the excretory organs into activity, thereby cleansing and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what source they have arisen.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and liver medicine, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from its manufacturers, of its benefiting or curing in every case, or money paid for it will be returned. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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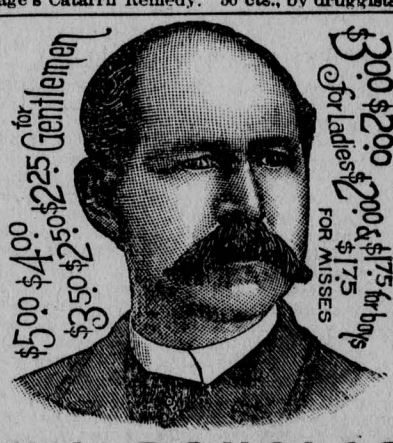
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.



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And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.
None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR
100 STYLES.
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
BABY COACHES
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
50 CHANCES
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
Automatic Brake on all Coaches
FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE.
SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

LADIES' HAT FASTENER. The only substitute for hat pins. Holds any style hat firmly to the head without disarranging hair. Also acts as ornamental hair pins. Oxydized finish. Large profits to agents. Send 25 cents for sample. W. H. THOMPSON, Patentee, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GRAPES SMALL FRUITS, immense stock cheap. Send 10c. for 8 sample vines. Cat'logue free. C. S. Curtice & Co., Portland, N.Y.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
for all domestic animals will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.
I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.
We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa

For Coughs and Colds
There is no Medicine like
DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c for Illus Cata. GEO. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It's an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

MURRAY $55.95 BUGGIES AND $5.95 HARNESS Are Acknowledged to be THE BEST!
THEY ARE SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMERS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION.
WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

Proceedings of Local Institute.

The institute held in the M. E. church last Friday evening and Saturday was a success in every particular, the entertainment on Friday evening being even more so than was anticipated. The recitations of Misses McLaughlin and Miller were very creditably rendered. This was the first opportunity afforded the Mapleton people of hearing Miss Rettie Curry since she has undergone a course of musical training at the Boston Conservatory of Music. The renditions of this talented lady not only aroused every feeling of local pride but awoke sincere admiration for her accomplishments. The Bible class drill by H. A. Thompson demonstrated what may be accomplished by systematic training. The feature of the evening was beyond question the "Temperance Alphabet and Robin's Temperance Song" by Miss Isenberg's school. Almost all the participants were under nine years of age (some being under seven) but they acquitted themselves with great credit. Miss Isenberg merits the highest meed of praise for the superior work she is doing in our primary school. The results are apparent. The addresses of Profs. Shimmel and M. G. Brumbaugh were listened to with marked attention by the large audience present.

Sixteen teachers were present at the sessions on Saturday, as follows: Profs. M. G. Brumbaugh, L. S. Shimmel, W. M. Benson, J. E. Saylor, J. B. Boring, Messrs. B. S. Landis, J. O. Smith, W. J. Campbell, L. R. Smith, James Gray, I. N. Swope, H. A. Thompson, Misses Fannie Isenberg, Flora Himes, Lettie Chilcote and Louie Hooper. The discussions were animated and interesting. The detailed report is as follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Devotional services conducted by Prof. L. D. Shimmel.

I. N. Swope elected chairman and Fannie Isenberg, secretary.

Music—"At the Cross." Miss Nannie Swope presided at the organ.

The first topic called was "Orthography," opened by B. S. Landis. He has his advanced class write the lesson, requiring them to give definitions. He was followed by Profs. Saylor and Shimmel and J. O. Smith.

Solo, with harp accompaniment, by Miss Curry. Music—"Mary and Martha."

"Commercial Arithmetic" was then taken up by Prof. Saylor. He first said commercial arithmetic was an interesting study. Our arithmetics are not practical. He spoke of the importance of teaching our boys and girls to add rapidly.

Next topic, "School Finances," discussed by Prof. Benson. The school fund should be a general fund. It should be divided equally throughout the county. The topic was further discussed by J. B. Boring, I. N. Swope, and Profs. Shimmel and Brumbaugh. Prof. Brumbaugh said Pennsylvania spent this year for educational purposes, the sum of $9,850,000.

J. A. Lucas gave a brief talk on the school methods of Ireland.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Solo, organ accompaniment—"The Bridge," by Miss Curry.

W. J. Campbell then took up the subject of "Written Work," which he discussed in an interesting manner. The topic was continued by J. B. Boring, H. A. Thompson, I. N. Swope, Profs. Brumbaugh and Shimmel.

Solo—"In the Morning," by A. P. Simpson, of Mill Creek.

The subject was resumed by Prof. Shimmel.

Solo—"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," by Miss Curry.

The subject, "Memory Training," was taken up and discussed in an interesting and instructive manner by Prof. Shimmel and I. N. Swope.

Solo—"Old Black Joe," by Miss Curry.

Here the program was discontinued. Prof. Brumbaugh then took up the remaining period, giving one of his interesting talks in his usual happy style. A vote of thanks was tendered the people of Mapleton for their kind entertainment and for the use of the church.

FANNIE ISENBERG, Sec'y.

The teachers extend thanks to the trustees of the M. E. church, to Miss Nannie Swope, Miss Rettie Curry, Messrs. A. P. Simpson, W. E. Bitner, J. A. Broombaugh, J. W. Baker and all others who aided in any way to make the occasion such an interesting and enjoyable one.

GOVERNOR BEAVER has designated two Arbor Days for this Spring, in order that all sections of the state may be suited. The first will be Friday, April 11th, and the second Friday, May 2d. Arbor Day should be observed in every locality.

AT the educational meeting held at the recent M. E. Conference at Carlisle, Dr. Crooks, president of Drew Theological Seminary, uttered the following strong appeal for education: "Men must be educated to think. Thoughts of men materialize and become realities. Wm. Penn thought and his thought became a city. Thaddeus Stevens thought and his thought became a great system of public schools. So the institutions of the present day represent the thought and study and effort of the past generations. The present and future generations, if they do not want to fall back must come to their standards and surpass them. There must be large and liberal culture to hold their own. The great railway systems, the electrical and scientific improvements which demand knowledge to construct and operate it. Education must be progressive. The man of the day is the heir of the past generation and has a rich heritage. To him the babe in the cradle represented hope. That child was the heir. For him Christ died; for him was invented the railroad, the telegraph; for him the institutions of the present day have been established; for him is a free chance with all men. All these things the child falls heir to, and ought to be educated up to the point of receiving and using them."

OUR NEW Solid Gold Watch Free Worth $150,000, is the finest watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Elegant Solid Gold Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and others about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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"The Item."

BUSINESS IS BOOMING

at the

NEW STORE.

Standard Table Peaches, 2 cans,	25c
4 lbs. Rice,	25c
3 cans Tomatoes,	25c
4 " String Beans,	25c
3 " Corn,	25c
3 " Pie Peaches,	25c
Best Black Japan or Green Tea,	40c
Hand Lamps, complete,	20c

A full line of Queensware, consisting of Chamber Sets, sets Dishes, and Piece Goods.

FLOUR and FEED

as low as any of our competitors. We are selling best Roller Flour, this week, at $1.15.

Wood and Willow-ware,

Oil Cloths of all kinds and grades, at bottom figures.

Our stock of

CLOTHING

at cost.

Our store is the place to buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have the largest stock in town, and in order to move our surplus stock, we are offering, for the next 30 days, BOOTS AT COST. Come and examine our stock when you need Boots, and save 20 per cent.

All of our

WOOLEN GOODS

Has been reduced in price. Come and examine them and learn prices. Save money by buying from us.

We carry the most complete line of

BUTTONS

In town, and will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest.

You will find our store always stocked with the best goods the market can afford, and our prices in many instances, lower than our competitors.

WANTED.

CROSS TIES,

and all kinds of

Country Produce,

For which we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam & Bro.,

Rex's Old Stand,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

To My Friends & Patrons:

On or about April 1st I will occupy the commodious store room in the Brumbaugh Building, corner Seventh and Washington Streets where I will have ample facilities for conducting my

Rapidly Increasing Business.

It is my intention in the future, as in the past, to cater to the wants of the people, and to do so

Must and Will Keep a First-Class Mixed Store,

——giving particular attention to——

Dry Goods and Notion Departments,

which will embrace a greater variety than heretofore.

The Shoe Department Will be Complete in Every Detail.

The Grocery Department Will Receive Special Attention.

The Fresh and Cured Meat Department Will Be Stocked With the Best in the Market.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, and promising in the future more prompt and efficient service, I solicit a continuance of the same and extend a cordial invitation to visit my new headquarters when occupied.

Respectfully Yours,

Thos. S. Johnston

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. S. WELCH,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Farming Implements

WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, AND DOG CARTS, LOWER THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE FOR CASH.

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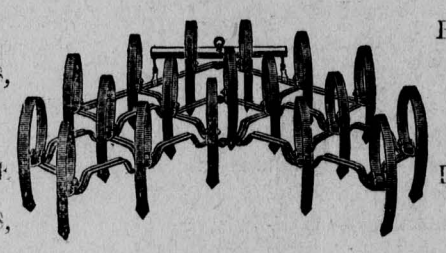

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Oliver & Syracuse Chilled Plows & Extras

Hillside Plows, Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hench Sulky and Walking Cultivators with Double Row Corn Planter Attachment, Stevens' All-Steel Arch Frame Spring Tooth Harrows, U. S. K. Spring-Tooth Harrows, Buckeye and Meyer's Iron Force and Lift Pumps, Cider Mills, Land Rollers, Feed Cutters, Wheelbarrows, Buckthorne and Barb Fence, Wire, Buggy Harness, Fly Nets, Whips, One Horse Iron Frame Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Farm Bells, Binder Twine, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Implement Store. Also, all kinds of

ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER, SHINGLES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Constantly on hand and at reasonable prices. Don't fail to call or write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours Respectfully,

A. S. WELSH,

Mount Union, Pa.

☞Telephone Connection.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Apr. 2, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Volume 1, No. 52.

—How do you like your new home?

—Next Sunday will be Easter Sunday.

—Mrs. John Grainey is seriously ill. Her condition is critical.

—Don't forget to attend the festival next Friday and Saturday evenings.

—Good Friday is the next legal holiday; it is but two days until it is due.

—Samuel Rohrer, of Shirley township, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Mill Creek's popular postmaster, Will Stonebraker, was in town a few minutes, Monday evening.

—Miss Emma Gipple, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday in Mapleton, the guest of Miss Nellie Jones.

—James Montgomery sprained one of his feet Monday evening, stepping from the porch of M. L. Rex's shoe shop.

—B. Frank Pheasant, of Orbisonia, circulated among his many freinds in and about Mapleton a few days ago.

—There are now ten Camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in Huntingdon County, all in good working order.

—Hugh Wilson of Three Springs, and Rev. M. P. Doyle were among those favored with increase of pension last week.

—James Gray, one of Perry county's successful pedagogues, has been the guest of W. H. Spangler and wife during the past week.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the U. B. Church next Sunday morning, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

—Miss Amelia Ott, of Everett, and Miss Naomi Wilson, of Cassville, were visiting among their many friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—A. Hank Evans stopped in Mapleton Sunday and part of Monday on his way from Medico-Chirurgical lectures to spend his vacation in Cassville.

—Blanche, a fourteen-year-old daughter of editor Conrad, of the McVeytown *Journal*, died last Saturday morning. We extend sympathy to Bro. Conrad and family.

—A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, the largest dealer in implements, in this county, has a new advertisement in the ITEM. He is a reliable man and means just what he says.

The Mapleton cornet band has leased a room near the depot from M. L. Rex and will hold regular meetings. Our town is to be congratulated on the excellence of our musical organization.

—D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, keeps constantly on hand a large line of heavy and shelf hardware, paints, oils, agricultural implements, carpets, oil-cloths, furniture, wall paper and all kinds of house-furnishings. Builders will find it to their advantage to get estimates from him.

—The following officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., were elected for the ensuing term, last Saturday evening: N. G., W. H. Mounts; V. G., L. D. Himes; Sec., I. N. Swope; Asst. Sec., T. M. Logan. D. D. G. M., Hugh Galbraith, of Orbisonia, will be present and will install the officers-elect this evening.

—Sheriff Pittman and Deputy Sheriff Sterrett, of Fulton county, took two prisoners to the Western Penitentiary and one to the Morganza Reform School last week. On their way home, last Thursday, they stopped off at Mapleton to transact some business and make a few calls. Mr. Sterrett is the father of Mrs. H. A. Thompson.

—A substantial improvement was made in this borough last week. M. L. Rex put down a plank walk from Main street to the depot and to the steps leading to his hall. He also put down a stone crossing on Main street, in front of his residence. This is the only stone street crossing ever put down in Mapleton and we hope to see the commendable act largely imitated.

—Flittings have been very numerous during the past week. By next week all will have settled down again, and we will publish a complete list of the removals.

—Michael Stever, of near Lewistown, came up on Monday to visit relatives and former neighbors in Union and Cass townships. He stopped with us long enough to enroll his name among the ITEM patrons.

—The circulation of the ITEM continues to increase rapidly. And no wonder! no other paper gives the same amount of reading matter for $1.00 per year. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not?

—Jacob Keyser, a young man whose home was at Blain, Perry county, and who was employed as a brakeman on the Huntingdon shifter, was killed at Huntingdon, Monday evening. He fell from the train while applying the brake, and the wheels passed diagonally over his breast. The remains were prepared for burial and sent home Monday night.

—While in Huntingdon on Monday we took occasion to step into T. S. Johnson's new store in the Broombaugh block, which is by all odds the finest store room in the Juniata Valley. Mr. Johnston has added to his previous large stock, $14,000 worth of goods and now carries the largest "mixed" stock in this part of the state. Every department is separate, well arranged, and under good supervision. A cordial invitatron is extended to all ITEM readers to visit this mammoth store.

—Mapleton Division, No. 271, Sons of Temperance, last Thursday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: W. P., I. N. Swope; W. A., J. W. Weston; R. S., Miss Alice Henderson; A. S., G. B. Curry; F. S., M. P. Truax; Treas., J. D. Sloan; Cond., B. M. Hammond; A. C., Mrs. Lillie McDonald; O. S., Harry Lamberson; I. S., Mrs. Carrie O'Connor; Chaplain, J. S. Henderson. The new officers will be installed tomorrow evening by Grand Deputy R. S. Henderson.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. Church have completed a novel spider web quilt, containing over 800 names, each one of which represents a contributor. The quilt represents much tedious work and thus far has netted the society $111.50. The society extends its thanks to the kind friends of Mapleton and surrounding country who have aided them. A festival will be held by the society at the band room, near depot, next Friday and Saturday evenings at which time this quilt will be exhibited, and before the close of the festival it will be disposed of. Supper will be served. Everybody is cordially invited to attend the festival.

—The following, credited to the *Pensylvania Grocer*, we publish for the benefit of our readers. In view of the ice crop failure it is just in place and if on trial it proves practical would no doubt furnish many a block of ice where otherwise this useful commodity would not be available. Take a cylindrical vessel and pour three and one-third ounces of commercial sulphuric acid and one and three-fourth ounces of water into it and then add one ounce of powdered sulphate of soda. In the center of this mixture place a smaller vessel containing the water to be frozen; then cover the vessel, and if possible revolve the whole with a gentle motion. In a few minutes the water in the small vessel will be converted into ice. The same mixture can be used a second or third time for making a block of ice. The operation should if possible, be performed in a cool place.

—R. M. Kinsloe, of Newton Hamilton, died very suddenly at 2.45 o'clock, Monday morning of neuralgia of the heart. For 21 years he had been engaged in business at Newton Hamilton. A few years ago on account of the infirmities of age and over-exertion he disposed of his business interests to his son H. C. Kinsloe and has since lived in retirement. He was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and the Masonic fraternity. He was a good man, benevolent, public spirited, and was highly respected. He was aged 70 years, 6 months and 30 days. The remains will be interred at Lewistown to-morrow afternoon. Deceased leaves a widow and four children. The children are Mrs. J. F. Mann, of Bellefonte, Mrs. Mary Morrison, Miss Sibella and H. C. Kinsloe,—the last three living at Newton Hamilton. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing friends.

Cassville.

Our postmaster has been suffering from a bad cold.

A. Hank Evans, after successfully passing his first year's examination at the Medico-Chirugical College, of Philadelphia, has returned, looking better than when he left.

All the schools of Todd township closed this week. They only have five months.

Rev. Mason married a Mr. Edwards to to Miss Rhoda Corbin on Thursday.

The high wind for a few days has leveled some of the fences.

J. Lynn Houck had a short, pleasant visit to the city of Philadelphia last week.

E. B. Hyssong can split rails equal to "Honest Old Abe," and is making his plantation look like a new-fonnd country. There is nothing like an axe to mark your history, 'Squire.

Prof. Mellot has abandoned his class of vocal music in this vicinity.

Rev. S. B. Evans and family are visiting the scenes of his childhood.

We are very sory to note the illness of that well-known and substantial old gentleman, Mr. John Griffith.

Albert Hamilton moved his family to Huntingdon on Tuesday. We know of no better citizen.

Miss Lulu Henderson, after a long visit to Altoona and Williamsburg, returned home. We are pleased to hear her say she has had so pleasant a time.

Miss Ella Brown has become such a traveler of late that it is hard to tell when she is at home. But she no doubt feels the better of it and it is quite an advantage to those she visits.

Rev. Adams and wife returned home on Friday and they will work with us during this conference year.

Austin Green and wife have been having a felicitous sojourn in Saltillo.

Our garrulous, omnipresent Gen. Washington Diggins is about to take up his new home in the great west. He will be greatly missed.

As we have no veterinary individual in the community, it leaves our friend John De Forest in a terrible extremity. His goat has been threatening to leave this mundane sphere and seek a home where harness, sleds and wagons are unknown.

Mount Union.

"April, dear April, chuk ful uv charms,
Kum, kum, oh kum tew mi arms."

Spring is here, but don't give it away; we don't want it known for a few weeks.

Tuesday night, 25th Miss Lulu Withers gave her Sunday school class a party at her house. The young people had a delightful time, and think a repetition would be nice.

Dr. J. H. Smith spent some time in town on the 25th of last month.

Mr. Peeler of Johnstown was the guest of his daughter Mrs. Rev. D. H. Campbell, last week. Mr. Peeler is a very pleasant and entertaining old gentleman, and, on account of his excellent memory, and great fund of knowledge, is called by his Johnstown friends "Old Probability"

Mrs. Peninah Brown reached her 65th anniversary last week, and in the evening a large party of friends gave her a surprise. The affair passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Miss Mary Morrison is at Tyroe on a visit to her brother.

Mrs. Wm. Harris left for Harrisburg last week, where she intends spending some time among friends. Her niece Miss Moffat, is keeping house during her absence.

Miss Mary Arnold left for Pittsburg last Saturday where she will visit her sister.

Miss Effie Gayton united with the Presbyterian church last week, and partook of the holy communion. We are happy to note an improvement in her condition.

Our town has been alive for a week with movings.

J. E. Garver moved to his farm up Hill Valley last Thursday.

J. E. Booher moved to Harrisburg on Monday.

Wm Bice has moved his livery to the American House stand.

Geo. W. Spanogle takes charge of the American House, Anderson Beers removing to the Siebert House.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter left Monday morning with his son Warren for Williamsport, where the latter will become a student at Dickinson Seminary.

The officers-elect of Mount Union Lodge, No. 677, I. O. O. F., will be installed to-morrow evening by D. D. G. M., Hugh Galbraith.

New Camp of the P. O. S. of A.

Washington Camp, No. 541, Pa., P. O. S. of A., was instituted at Todd, this county, Saturday evening, March 29th, by District President J. M. Steese, assisted by members of the order from Orbisonia, Calvin and Mapleton. Thirty-two of the charter applicants presented themselves and were duly instructed in the Red and White degrees after which the officers for the current term were installed. They are as follows: P. P., W. H. Benson; P., R. F. Mosser; V. P., Oliver Curfman; M. of F. and C., M. J. Heeter; Rec. sec., A. S. Green; asst. sec., J. M. Barnet; F. S., W. B. Stapleton; treas., H. D. Taylor; C., J. M. Barnet; I. G., L. B. Baker; O. G., M. I. Mosser; R. S., F. M. Taylor; L. S., F. H. Benson; Chaplain, H. Heeter; Trustees, A. S. Anderson, 18 months, H. D. Taylor, 12 months, and A. B. Taylor, 6 months.

Among the visiting brethren were S. K. Book and L. D. Vanbuskirk, of No. 348, *W.* L. *W*right, J. C. Shaffer, G. *W.* Pheasant, *W.* A. Taylor, J. T. Pincer and J. C. Pheasant, of No. 350 and H. *W.* McDonald and A. L. Morgan of No. 59.

The Mapleton boys stopped with *W.* M. Cresswell and are loud in their praises of the hospitable treatment received.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express to our neighbors and friends our feeling of gratitude for the acts of attention and kindness shown by so many during the preparatory and funeral service of our nephew, Alfred D. Clark, at our home, 25th, 26th, and 27th, ult.

MR. AND MRS. M. BROOMBAUGH.
April 1st, 1890.

—Miss Mattie Robley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. M. A. Fields, of Duncansville, will leave to-morrow evening for Philadelphia and New York. Miss Robley intends buying a large stock of spring and summer millinery, fancy goods, dress trimmings, etc. The ladies of Mapleton and vicinity are cordially invited to examine the new stock when it arrives.

—The following officers were elected by the different Sunday schools: Presbyterian: Supt., T. M. Wood; asst. supt., E. E. Bell; secretary, W. E. Bitner; treasurer, A. W. Swope; librarian, S. P. Stubbs; Sunday school next Sunday at 2 o'clock, on and after April 13th, at 9 o'clock. United Brethren: supt., B. F. Godard; secretary, A. M. Parker; treasurer, R. C. Fields; librarian, Robt. Kidd; asst. librarians, Edgar Godard and Walter Cramer; Sunday school at 9 o'clock. Methodist: supt., I. N. Swope; asst. supt., R. N. McCarl; secretary, J. A. Broombaugh; treasurer, T. M. Logan; librarians, A. M. Fisher and R. K. Potts; Sunday school at 9 o'clock.

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS, BONNETS, CAPS,

Mrs. M. E. EVANS,

Now has the largest line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies, ever opened out in Mapleton.

Trimmings, Flowers, Birds, Wings, Feathers, Tips, Aigrets, Ornaments, Velvets, Cords, etc., etc., etc.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods of so many kinds I can't itemize them. Come and examine them.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

J. G. Gillam.

The New Goods ARE COMING IN!

Our New Goods are arriving and are being opened for inspection. We have an immense stock and customers will find the prices right in every instance. Come and see us.

There is a good deal of excitement in Mapleton over the price of flour. Prices have been cut to less than cost at wholesale.

J. G. Gillam is offering Good Roller Flour at **$.100 per Sack.**

Gillam's great success in the past is due to ths fact he

Always Meets Prices

and sells only first quality goods.

In order to get room, he offers **Canned Goods** for next 30 days very low.

He asks you to come and see, without prejudice, whether his prices are not right, as well as quality of goods.

Sometime ago, he made mention of **Clothing.** He offered all winter clothing at cost. This offer is still open and will remain so during the remainder of this month.

A Lot of Linen Collars, Latest Styles, At 10 Cents Each!

J. G. Gillam has a let of Linen Collars, latest styles, which he has determined to dispose of. In order to do this, he offers them at the marvelously low price of 10 cents each—way below cost. Not dead stock, nor damaged goods, but he has too many of them. This offer is good for 30 days only.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Dead Lion."

TEXT: "*A living dog is better than a dead lion.*"—Eccles. ix., 4.

The Bible is the strangest, the loveliest, the mightiest, the weirdest, the best of books. Written by Moses the lawyer, Joshua the soldier, Samuel the judge, Ezra the builder, Job the poet, David the shepherd, Daniel the prime minister, Amos the herdsman, Matthew the custom house officer, Luke the doctor, Paul the scholar, John the exile; and yet a complete harmony from the middle verse of the Bible, which is the eighth verse of the one hundred and seventeenth Psalm, both ways to the upper and lower lids, and from the shortest passage, which is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of John, to the longest verse, which is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther, and yet not an imperfection in all the 773,693 words which it is composed of. It not only reaches over the past, but over the future; has in it a ferryboat, as in second Samuel; and a telegraphic wire, as in Job; and a railroad train, as in Nahum; and introduces us to a foundryman by the name of Tabul Cain, and a shipbuilder by the name of Noah, and an architect by the name of Aholiab, and tells us how many stables Solomon had to take care of his horses, and how much he paid for those horses. But few things in this versatile and comprehensive book interest me so much as its apothegms, those short, terse, sententious, epigrammatic sayings, of which my text is one: "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

Here the lion stands for nobility, and the dog for meanness. You must know that the dog mentioned in the text is not one of our American or European or Scottish dogs that, in our mind, is a synonym for the beautiful, the graceful, the affectionate, the sagacious and the true. The St. Bernard dog is a hero, and if you doubt it, ask the snows of the Alps, out of which he picked the exhausted traveler. The shepherd dog is a poem, and if you doubt it, ask the Highlands of Scotland. The Arctic dog is the rescue of explorers, and if you doubt it, ask Dr. Kane's expedition. The watch dog is a living protection, and if you doubt it, ask ten thousand homesteads over whose safety he watched last night. But Solomon, the author of my text, lived in Jerusalem, and the dog he speaks of in the text was a dog in Jerusalem.

Last December I passed days and nights within a stone's throw of where Solomon wrote this text, and from what I saw of the canines of Jerusalem by day, and heard of them by night, I can understand the slight appreciation my text puts upon the dog of Palestine. It is lean and snarly and disgusting, and afflicted with parasites, and takes revenge on the human race by filling the nights with clamor. All up and down the Bible, the most of which was written in Palestine or Syria, or contiguous lands, the dog is used in contemptuous comparison. Hazael said: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" In self abnegation the Syro-Phœnician woman said: "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the Master's table." Paul says, in Philippians. "Beware of dogs;" and St. John, speaking of heaven, says: "Without are dogs."

On the other hand, the lion is healthy, strong, and loud voiced, and at its roar the forests echo and the mountains tremble. It is marvelous for strength, and when its hide is removed the muscular compactness is something wonderful, and the knife of the dissector bounds back from the tendons. By the clearing off of the forests of Palestine and the use of firearms, of which the lion is particularly afraid, they have disappeared from places where once they ranged, but they were very bold in olden times. They attacked an army of Xerxes while marching through Macedonia. They were so numerous that one thousand lions were slain in forty years in the amphiteatre of Rome. The Barbary lion, the Cape lion, the Senegal lion, the Assyrian lion, make up a most absorbing and exciting chapter in natural history. As most of the Bible was written in regions lion haunted, this creature appears in almost all parts of the Bible as a simile.

David understood its habits of night prowling and day slumbering, as is seen from his description: "The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens." And again he cries out, "My soul is among lions." Moses knew them and said, "Judah is couched like a lion." Sampson knew them, for he took honey from the carcass of a slain lion. Solomon knew them and says, "The King's wrath is as the roar of a lion," and again, "The slothful man says, There is a lion in the way." Isaiah knew them, and says, in the millennium, "The lion shall eat straw like an ox." Ezekiel knew them, and says, "The third was as the face of a lion." Paul knew them, and says, "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." Peter knew them, and says, "The devil as a roaring lion walketh about." St. John knew them, and says of Christ, "Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah!"

Now, what does my text mean when it puts a living dog and a dead lion side by side, and says the former is better than the latter? It means that small faculties actively used are of more value than great faculties unemployed. How often you see it! Some man with limited capacity vastly useful. He takes that which God has given him and says: "My mental endowment is not large and the world would not rate me high for my intelligence, and my vocabulary is limited, and my education was defective, but here goes what I have for God and salvation, and the making of the world good and happy." He puts in a word here and a word there, encourages a faint hearted man, gives a Scripture passage in consolation to some bereft woman, picks up a child fallen in the street and help him brush off the dust and puts a five cent piece in his hand, telling him not to cry, so that the boy is singing before he gets round the corner; waiting on everybody that has a letter to carry or a message to deliver; comes into a rail train, or stage coach, or depot, or shop, with a smiling face that sets everybody to thinking: "If that man can, with what appears small equipment in life, be happy, why cannot I, possessing far more than he has, be equally happy?" One day of that kind of doing things may not amount to much, but forty years of that—no one but God Himself can appreciate its immensity.

There are tens of thousands of such people. Their circle of acquaintance is small. The man is known over at the store. He is clerk or weigher or drayman, and he is known among those who sit near him clear back in the church under the galleries, and at the ferry gates where he comes in knocking the snow from his shoes, and threshing his arms around his body to revive circulation, on some January morning. But if he should die to-morrow there would not be a hundred people who would know about it. He will never have his name in the newspapers but once, and that will be the announcement of his death, if some one will pay for the insertion, so much a line for the two lines. But he will come up gloriously on the other side, and the God who has watched him all through will give him a higher seat and a better mansion and a grander eternity than many a man who had on earth, before is name, the word honorable, and after his name LL.D. and F. R. S. Christ said in Luke, the sixth chapter, that in heaven some who had it hard here would laugh there.

And I think a laugh of delight and congratulation will run around the heavenly circles when this humble one of whom I spoke shall go up and take the precedence of many Christians who in this world felt themselves to be of ninety-nine per cent. more importance. The whisper will go round the galleries of the upper temple: "Can it be possible that that was the weigher in our store?" "Can it be possible that that was the car-driver on our street?" "Can it be possible that was the sexton of our church?" "Can it be possible that is the man that heaved coal into our cellar?" "I never could have thought it. What a reversal of things! We were clear ahead of him on earth, but he is clear ahead of us in heaven. Why, we had ten times more brains than he had, we had a thousand times more money than he had, we had social position a mile higher than he had, we had innumerable opportunities more than he had, but it seems now that he accomplished more with his one talent than we did with our ten;" while Solomon, standing among the thrones, overhears the whisper, and sees the wonderment, and will, with benignant and all-suggestive smile, say, "Yes, it is as I told the world many centuries ago—better is small faculty actively used than great talent unemployed, 'better is a living dog than a dead lion.'"

The simple fact is that the world has been, and the world is now, full of dead lions. They are people of great capacity and large opportunity, doing nothing for the improvement of society, nothing for the overthrow of evil, nothing for the salvation of souls. Some of them are monetary lions. They have accumulated so many hundreds of thousands of dollars that you can feel their tread when they walk through any street or come into any circle. They can by one financial move upset the money market. Instead of the ten per cent. of their income which the Bible lays down as the proper proportion of their contribution to the cause of God, they do not give five per cent., or three per cent., or two per cent., or one per cent., or a half per cent., or a quarter per cent. That they are lions, no one doubts. When they roar, Wall street, State street, Lombard street and the Bourse tremble.

In a few years they will lie down and die. They will have a great funeral, and a long row of fine carriages, and mightiest requiems will roll from the organ, and polished shaft of Aberdeen granite will indicate where their dust lies, but for all use to the world that man might as well have never lived. As an experiment as to how much he can carry with him, put a ten cent piece in the palm of his dead hand, and five years after open the tomb, and you will find he has dropped even the ten cent piece. A lion! Yes, but a dead lion! He left all his treasures on earth, and has no treasures in heaven. What shall the stone cutter put upon the obelisk over him? I suggest, let it be the man's name, then the date of his birth, then the date of his death, then the appropriate Scripture passage: "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

But I thank God that we are having just now an outburst of splendid beneficence that is to increase until the earth is girdled with it. It is spreading with the speed of an epidemic, but with just the opposite effect of an epidemic. Do you not notice how wealthy men are opening free libraries and building churches in their native village? Have you not seen how men of large means, instead of leaving great philanthropies in their wills for disappointed heirs to quarrel about and the orphan courts to swamp, are becoming their own executors and administrators? After putting aside enough for their families (for "he that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel"), they are saying: "What can I do, not after I am dead, but while living and in full possession of my faculties, to properly direct the building of the churches, or the hospitals, or the colleges, or the libraries that I design for the public welfare, and while yet I have full capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the good accomplished?" There are bad fashions and good fashions, and, whether good or bad, fashions are mighty.

One of the good fashions now starting will sweep the earth—the fashion for wealthy men to distribute, while yet alive, their surplus accumulation. It is being helped by the fact that so many large estates have, immediately after the testator's death, gone into litigation. Attorneys with large fees are employed on both sides, and the case goes on month after month, and year after year, and after one court decides it ascends to another court and is decided in the opposite direction, and then new evidence is found, and the trials are all repeated. The children, who at the father's funeral seemed to have an uncontrolable grief, after the will is read go into elaborate process to prove that the father was crazy, and therefore incompetent to make a will; and there are men on the jury who think that the fact that the testator gave so much of his money to the Bible society, and the missionary society, or the opening of a free library is proof positive that he was insane, and that he knew not what he was signing when he subscribed to the words: "In the name of God, amen. I, being of sound mind, do make this my last will and testament."

The torn wills, the fraudulent wills, the broken wills have recently been made such a spectacle to angels and to men that all over the land successful men are calling in architects and saying to them: "How much would it cost for me to build a picture gallery for our town?" or, "What plans can you draw me out for a concert hall?" or, "I am specially interested in 'the incurables,' and how large a building would accommodate three hundred of such patients?" or, "The church of God has been a great help to me all my life, and I want you to draw me a plan for a church, commodious, beautiful, well ventilated, and with plenty of windows to let in the light; I want you to get right at work in making out plans of such a building, for, though I am well now, life is uncertain, and before I leave the world I want to see something done that will be an appropriate acknowledgment of the goodness of God to me and mine; now when can I hear from you?"

In our own city we have many examples of this. What a grandeur of beneficence has our fellow citizen, Mr. Pratt, demonstrated, building educational institutions which will put their hands on the Nineteenth century, and the Twentieth century, and all the centuries! All honor to such a man! Do not say so when he is dead, say it now. It would be a good thing if some of the eulogies we chisel on tombstones were written on paper in time for the philanthropists to read them while yet they are alive. Less post mortem praise, and more ante-mortem!

A poor Scotch lad came to America at twelve years of age, and went to Pittsburg. He looked around for work, and became an engineer in a cellar, then rose to become a telegraph messenger boy, then rose to a position in a railroad office, then rose to a place in a telegraph office, then rose to be superintendent of a railroad, then rose till he became an iron and steel manufacturer, then rose until he opened free libraries in his native land and last month a free library in Allegheny City, and now offers two million dollars for a free library in Pittsburg. This example will be catching until the earth is revolutionized.

How majestic such men in comparison with some I wot of, who amass wealth and clutch it with both hands until death begins to feel for their heart strings, and then they dictate to an attorney a last will and testament, in which they spite some daughter because she married against her father's wish, and fling a few crusts to God and suffering humanity, as much as to say: "I have kept this surplus property, through all these severe winters, and through all these long years, from a needy and suffering world, and would keep it longer if I could, but as I must give it up, take it, and much good may it do you!" Now we begin to understand the text: "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

Who would attempt to write the obituary of the dead lions of commerce, the dead lions of law, the dead lions of medicine, the dead lions of social influence? Vast capacity had they, and mighty range, and other men in their presence were as powerless as the antelope or heifer or giraffe when from the jungle a Numidian lion springs upon its prey. But they get through with life. They lay down in their magnificent lair. They have made their last sharp bargain. They have spoken their last hard word. They have committed their last mean act. When a tawny inhabitant of the desert rolls over helpless, the lioness and whelps fills the air with shrieks and howls, and lash themselves into lamentation, and it is a genuine grief for the poor things. But when this dead lion of monstrous uselessness expires, there is nothing but dramatized woe, for "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

My text also means that an opportunity of the living present is better than a great opportunity passed. We spend much of our time in saying: "If I only had." We can all look back and see some occasion where we might have done a great deed, or might have effected an important rescue, or we might have dealt a stroke that would have accomplished a vast result. Through stupidity or lack of appreciation of the crisis, or through procrastination, we let the chance go by. How much time we have wasted in thinking of what we might have said or might have done! We spend hours and days and years in walking around that dead lion. We cannot resuscitate it. It will never open its eyes again. There will never be another spring in its paw. Dead as any feline terror of South Africa, through whose heart thirty years ago Gordon Cumming sent the slug. Don't let us give any more time to the deploring of the dead past. There are other great opportunities remaining. They may not be as great, but they are worthy our attention. Small opportunities all around, opportunities for the saying of kind words and doing of kind deeds. Helplessness to be helped. Disheartened ones to be encourged. Lost ones to be found. Though the present may be insignificant as compared with the past, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion.

The most useless and painful feeling is the one of regret. Repent of lost opportunities we must, and get pardon we may, but regrets weaken, dishearten and cripple for future work. If a sea Captain who once had charge of a White Star steamer across the Atlantic Ocean, one foggy night runs on a rock off Newfoundland, and passengers and ship perish, shall he refuse to take command of a small boat up the North River, and say: "I never will go on the water again unless I can run one of the White Star lines!" Shall the engineer of a lightning express, who at the station misread the telegram of the train dispatcher and went into collision, and for that has been put down to the work of engineering on a freight train, say: "I never will again mount an engine unless I can run a vestibule express?" Take what you have of opportunity left. Do your best with what remains. Your shortest winter day is worth more to you than can be the longest day of a previous summer. Your opportunity now, as compared with previous opportunities, may be small as a rat terrier compared with the lion which at Matabosa, fatally wounded by the gun of David Livingstone, in its death agony leaped upon the missionary explorer and with its jaws crushed the bone of his arm to splinters, and then rolled over and expired, but, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

My text also means that the condition of the most wretched man alive is better than that of the most favored sinners departed. The chance of these last is gone. Where they are they cannot make any earthly assets available. After Charlemagne was dead he was set in an ornamented sepulcher on a golden throne, and a crown was put on his cold brow, and a scepter in his stiff hand, but that gave him no dominion in the next world. One of the most intensely interesting things I saw last winter in Egypt was Pharaoh of olden times, the very Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites. The inscriptions on his sarcophagus and the writing on his mummy bandages prove beyond controversy that he was the Pharaoh of Bible times.

All the Egyptologists and the explorations agree that it is the old scoundrel himself Visible are the very teeth with which he gnashed against the Israelitish brick makers. There are the sockets of the merciless eyes with which he looked upon the overburdened people of God. There is the hair that floated in the breeze off the Red Sea. There are the very lips with which he commanded them to make bricks without straw. Thousands of years afterward, when the wrappings of the mummy were unrolled, old Pharoah lifted up his arm as if in imploration, but his skinny bones cannot again clutch his shattered sceptre. He is a dead lion. And is not any man now living, in the fact that he has opportunity of repentance and salvation, better off than any of those departed ones who, by authority or possessions of influence, were positively leonine, and yet wicked?

What a thing to congratulate you on is your life! Why, it is worth more than all the gems of the universe kindled into one precious stone. I am alive! What does that mean? Why, it means that I still have all opportunity of being saved myself and helping others to be saved. To be alive! Why, it means that I have yet another chance to correct my past mistakes and make sure work for heaven. Alive, are we? Come, let us celebrate it by new resolutions, new self-examination, new consecration and a new career. The smallest and most insignificant to-day is worth to us more than five hundred yesterdays. Taking advantage of the present, let us get pardon for all the past and security for all the future. Where are our forgiven sins? I don't know. God don't know either. He says: "Your sins and iniquities will I remember no more."

What encouragement in the text for all Christian workers! Despair of no one's salvation. While there is life there is hope. When in England a young lady asked for a class in a Sunday-school, the superintendent said, "Better go out on the street and get your own class." She brought in a ragged and filthy boy. The superintendent gave him good apparel. In a few Sundays he absented himself. Inquiry discovered that in a street fight he had his decent apparel torn off. He was brought in and a second time respectably clad. After a few Sundays he again disappeared, and it was found that he was again ragged and wretched. "Then," said the teacher, "we can do nothing with him." But the superintendent fitted him up again and started him again.

After awhile the gospel took hold of him and his heart changed. He started for the ministry and became a foreign missionary, and on heathen grounds lived and translated the Scriptures, and preached, until among the most illustrious names of the church on earth and in heaven is the name of glorious Robert Morrison. Go forth and save the lost, and remember however depraved, however ragged, and however filthy and undone a child is, or a man is, or a woman is, they are worth an effort. I would rather have their opportunity than any that will ever be given to those who lived in magnificent sin and splendid unrighteousness and then wrap their gorgeous tapestry around them and without a prayer expired. "Better is a living dog than a dead lion.

In the great day it will be found that the last shall be first. There are in the grog shops and in the haunts of iniquity to-day those who will yet be models of holiness and preach Christ to the people. In yonder group of young men who came here with no useful purpose, there is one who will yet live for Christ and perhaps die for him. In a pulpit stood a stranger preaching, and he said, "The last time I was in this church was fifteen years ago, and the circumstances were peculiar. Three young men had come expecting to disturb the service, and they had stones in their pockets which they expected to hurl at the preacher. One of the young men referred to refused to take part in the assault, and the others, in disgust at his cowardice, left the building. One of the three was hanged for forgery. Another is in prison, condemned to death for murder. I was the third, but the grace of God saved me."

My hearers, give no one up. The case may seem desperate, but the grace of God likes to undertake a dead lift. I proclaim it this day to all the people—Free Grace! Living and dying, be that my theme—Free Grace! Sound it across the continent, sound it across the seas—Free Grace! Spell out those words in flowers, lift them in arches, build them in thrones, roll them in oratorios—Free Grace! That will yet Edenize the earth and people heaven with nations redeemed. Free Grace!

Salvation! Oh, the joyful sound,
'Tis pleasant to our ears,
A sovereign balm for every wound,
A cordial for our fears.

Buried in sorrow and in sin
At death's dark door we lay,
But we arise by grace divine
To see a heavenly day.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE National League has spent between $10,000 and $12,000 in law suits.

IT is said that Mulvey and Beckly are the only deserters who will be taken back by the Players' League.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicago League Club, claims that he has a better team this season than he had last year.

HALLMAN'S work on the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club has greatly improved this season, and only one error was made by him in five games.

PITCHER RUSIE, who is only eighteen years of age, demanded $4000 salary to come to New York, or an increase of $2000 over that received by him a year ago.

THE following cities in New England can boast of champion baseball teams in the past: Boston, Providence, Portland, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester, Meriden, Waterbury.

BROOKLYN has six catchers and Cincinnati five pitchers. This is too many for any club to carry, and some of the other League clubs will probably benefit by an inevitable unloading in the near future.

THREE champion batters will be in Boston this season. They are Brouthers, one of the Players' League; Tucker, of the Association, and Hardie, of the California League. The last two are with the National League.

FRED SIEFKE, who went South with the New York League team, has shown up so well at third base that Manager Mutrie has signed him for two years. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 168 pounds.

DEACON WHITE says that Buck Ewing is the greatest ball player on earth, bar nobody, and that in batting, base running, fielding —everything that pertains to the national game—Ewing stands head and shoulders above anybody in the business.

SHORTSTOP GLASSCOCK'S salary, according to the sworn statement of John B. Day, of the New York League Club, will be $5000 and his car fare from Indianapolis to the metropolis. This is $2000 more than he received last season from the Hoosiers.

JUDGE WALLACE, of the United States Court, in quite a lengthy opinion, decided that Buck Ewing could not be enjoined from playing with any club other than the New York League Club. This made the third successive contest in the law courts won by the Players' Brotherhood.

AS was predicted, the Washington and Indianapolis Clubs have been dropped from the National League. The New York Club gets the pick of the Indianapolis team—Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Rusie and Bassett being among the players secured. The Washington Club has joined the Atlantic Association.

THE MARKETS.

13 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	4 10	@	5 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	5 25	@	6 65
Lambs	3 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	4 25	@	4 65
Dressed	4½	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 50
Patents	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88½	@	88¾
Rye—State	57½	@	58½
Barley—Two-rowed State	45	@	46
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	32¼	@	39¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	33
Mixed Western	27½	@	31
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 05c
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	21
Factory	7	@	19
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¼
Skims—Light	2	@	9
Western	8	@	10¼
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	15

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 15	@	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 50	@	5 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 65	@	6 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	4 45
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	88⅛	@	88⅞
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	35
Oats—No. 2, White	28¾	@	29½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	65

BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 00	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	36	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	31	@	35
Rye—State	58	@	60

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¼

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 30	@	3 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, March	83¾	@	84½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, March	35⅞	@	36
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	30¼
Potatoes—Rose	60	@	70
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 6.

Lesson Text: "Christ's Law of Love," Luke vi., 27-38—Golden Text: Luke vi., 31—Commentary.

27. The command, "Love your enemies," strikes the average citizen of the world as strangely as it must have appeared to the Galilæan Jew. It seems to him unnatural. It is not according to human nature, but to the divine. The verb "to love" has at least three different meanings: (1) To be pleased or delighted with, to be fond of, or to regard with affection because of qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desires. In this sense we ought to love God and all good persons. (2) To have benevolence toward or to have a moral regard for. In this sense we ought to love enemies. (3) Love is used in a bad sense of lust.

It is the love which has benevolence toward others and a regard for their moral well-being which we ought to exercises toward enemies. We may hate the sin, but love the soul of the sinner. This will prompt us to do good to those whose characters we cannot approve.

28. There are four steps or grades between wickedness and perfect righteousness. (1) Man may hate those who love him. This allies him to devils. Bad men hate God, who loves them, "God so loved the world," etc. (John iii., 16). (2) Man may hate whoever hates him. This is human nature. It is natural to give blow for blow, hard words for hard words, hate for hate. (3) Man may love those who love him. This too is human. Men generally are up to that standard; even "sinners also love those that love them." (4) Man may love those that hate him. This is the divine rule. It is not uncommon "to act out human nature." It takes grace and a Christ-like nature, a renewed human heart, to "bless them that curse you," and to "pray for them that despitefully use you." Christ on the cross prayed for His enemies, and Stephen also did likewise while they were stoning him to death.

29. The blood feuds prevailing in the East needed a sharp rebuke. The custom was: blow for blow, blood for blood, and the spirit of retaliation ran through whole families and generations. The principle here taught is that followers of Christ are to submit to and suffer wrong rather than to take the law into their own hands or return violence for violence. It surely does not require us to place ourselves at the mercy of a drunken man or allow a crazy person to beat out our brains, with no effort to save our lives. The rule has obvious qualifications; but the spirit of the principle belongs to the foundation of all true Christian life.

30. Again it is not indiscriminate giving that is commended, but the spirit of true, wise and considerate charity. We might give of some things and in such a manner as to ruin the soul of the receiver. To justify such acts from this command is completely to pervert its purpose and meaning. It is the habit of generous, unselfish and loving benevolence that Jesus would have His disciples form. "We are not to turn the world into a great 'poorhouse,' nor to encourage vagabondism and shiftlessness." The spirit that would lead a Jew to feed a Jew only, but kick out a Gentile to starve, is the spirit the Lord rebukes. "Give to those of our church, but leave others to shift for themselves," is a similar spirit reappearing in modern times. The spiritual needy may sometimes lie far beyond "our church," and yet be reached by some volunteer Christian agency. The command applies there; we are to give to such as God may give us ability.

31. This is known as the Saviour's Golden Rule. This law had been originally written in the hearts of men, but was lost in the fall. A few great minds had groped after something like it, but found it only in a negative form at the best. Confucius about 500 B. C., states it in this way "What I do not wish men to do to me, I also wish not to do to men." Jesus put this truth in a positive form, and not merely required an abstaining from evil to our neighbors, but enjoined us to do the same good to them which we would have others do to us; a wide difference between these two principles.

32. Man may return: (1) Good for good, evil for evil; this is human; even sinners do that. (2) Evil for good; this is devilish; but some bad men do that and so become like demons. (3) Good for evil, this is divine. No thanks are to be given for loving those that love us, or for doing good to those who do good to us; sinners do that, disciples would not on that level rise above common sinners.

34. So too if you lend to those that you expect will repay you, that is still on the lower level of common sinful men. There is no proof of Christ-likeness in such acts. The disciple is to rise to a higher plane of conduct, one more nearly allied to the spirit of that Father who so loved the world in its sin that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life. While we were enemies Christ died for us. This is the spirit which Christians should exercise toward the worldly, the enemies of Christ and of the Christ-like.

35. Are Christians to offer themselves a sacrifice to the cruel god of this world, to be persecuted, buffeted, made wretched and to be hacked in pieces by the sword, roasted by fire or torn limb from limb by the rack or the wild beasts and have no compensation no reward? Nay, the reward is great. Exercising this love of benevolence toward enemies exalts to sonship of the Most High. As he is kind toward the unthankful and the evil, Christ's disciples, following this example, may become heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. Mercy is one of the attributes of God Himself; were it not so, all men must have miserably perished forever. Disciples are to imitate the Father in this blessed grace.

Harsh, censorious judging of others is a common fault of worldly men in all ages. The motives of others are censured and often uncharitably judged, and a spirit of fault-finding works much harm to religious life and growth. We are not exhorted to regard all men alike, irrespective of their character. A man is not to be a "goodish weakling," thinking or speaking of wicked men in the same terms that he would of the godly. While avoiding a censorious, severe, harsh spirit of condemnation, he is not to fly to the opposite extreme of counting all men alike good, and go so far as even to excuse the devil for his most fiendish acts. The disciple is to have the loving, forgiving spirit of the Father, even in dealing with the sinner, while he must condemn his sin.

38. In Christian conduct there is to be a generosity born of the renewed nature, like the divine. Not judging, but giving, must be the characteristic of Christ's disciples. This boundless generosity is to go out toward saint and sinner. If you would have generous measure, give it; thus again the Golden Rule as a positive principle is enforced. The gift will be in your bosom, an Eastern figure. For in the dress then worn there was a large bag-shaped fold above the girdle, which was used instead of a pocket to carry ordinary articles that might be needed. Gifts of precious stones, rings or keepsakes might easily be carried in the large bag-shaped fold over the bosom.—*Sunday-School World*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE FISHES' DINNER-BELL.

Not far from Berlin is Charlottenburg, where there is a great palace with splendid gardens. The German fathers and mothers take their little ones to see a wonderful sight in these gardens, through which winds the River Spree. Now, in this same river is a quantity of carp, and it is to see them fed—and to feed them—that the little Heinrichs and Gretchens love to go to Charlottenburg. These carp are very aged, some of them, and as cunning as possible, for when a certain bell rings they all come rushing in shoals, knowing perfectly well that it is their own dinner-bell; and they are never disappointed, for the public delight in feeding them.—*Cincinnati Inquirir.*

A DOG'S AFFECTION FOR A BABY.

Across the street, from my study window, lives a dog. His name is Rover. He is a spaniel, with curly auburn hair and with ears long and shaggy. His eyes are large and hazel. He often sits up on his haunches when looking down the street, holding up his fore feet like hands bending at the wrist. This is owing to an injured shoulder, for he gets tired when standing as dogs usually do, and sits up like a man for a change, now and then.

But Rover has attracted my attention in another way more particularly. Once or twice a week he sets up a cry or howl which is most piteous to hear. He lifts up his head in his cries, and they tell me the tears fall from his eyes on some of these occasions. What is the cause? Before long Rover sees something coming on the sidewalk in the distance. He pricks up his ears and walks off toward it. He is more and more excited. The wag of his tail and the change of his voice show this; the wail has become a bark of joy. It is the baby carriage he sees, inside of which is baby Clara, a year old.

And now they meet—the precious little passenger and Rover, who greets her with many a kiss. He accompanies her to the house with many demonstrations of joy. There is no more wailing that day. The cup of happiness for the dog is full, and this remarkable affection is reciprocated, for the baby in her own way, greets and talks to the dog. She looks for him and delights in his coming. It is certainly very interesting to see this attachment and it might well be a lesson to some of us of the biped race.—*New York Journal.*

A MALIGNED BIRD.

Often in the evening, an hour or so after sunset, the outdoor naturalist may hear from the shade of a thick hemlock or from a grove in some ravine, a prolonged, quavering note. Though tinged with melancholy, it is soft and musical, and it is, indeed, as Lowell says, one of the sweetest sounds in nature. And yet, this is the characteristic note of the bird which has gained, for reasons unknown to me, the unpleasant name of "screech-owl."

This pretty little owl, perhaps the prettiest of the family, is but slightly longer than a robin, but looks much larger on account of the fluffy feathers and large head. It is found in temperate North America, and is quite common in most of the Eastern States. Generally it lives in the woods, but it is fond also of frequenting barns, old orchards, and groves near the water.

It is very courageous, and can kill other birds as large as itself; but usually it preys on mice and grasshoppers. Its mousing abilities are so wonderful that it has been aptly named "the feathered cat;" and its great yellow eyes, ear-like tufts and night-prowling habits all unite to make the name suitable.

The soft call already described is really the love-note of this owl. It is its song just as much as the prolonged chantings of any of our common birds are their songs; and it will be heard oftenest in the early spring, although it is not unusual for this owl to sing nearly the whole year round.

Here, then, we have in this little owl an example of bravery, industry and cheerfulness; and these qualities are shown by the very bird of all others that is least credited with them; for, if names and reputations are to count for anything, surely the very last bird to which we would look for an example of courage and merriment would be an owl, and above all, a screech-owl.—*St. Nicholas.*

Life in a Golden City.

An English lady, who, with her husband, has just taken up her residence at Johannesberg, in South Africa, has sent home an interesting letter, giving some facts and figures which will surprise the American housekeeper. She says:

"We went by train from Durban to Ladysmith, and thence by coach to the Golden City, to Johannesberg. What a journey. Rough is no name for it. We had ten horses, two drivers, fourteen passengers, did 60 miles a day, with a meal every time the coach stopped at a station. On the way we saw many evidences of the terrible drought which has been afflicting this country, horses and oxen lying dead in great numbers. There had been but two or three showers in eight months, and the grass, therefore, was all burned up.

"We reached Johannesberg six weeks and one day after leaving Newcastle. The town surprised us. It is the largest in Africa, though only three years old, and three hundred miles from a railway. Our lodgings cost each fifty dollars per month, rising first to sixty dollars and then to seventy-five dollars, so we determined to have a house of our own. One man asked $1500 a year for a furnished house, and actually got to $3300. Finally, we secured a four-roomed cottage for $100 a month, taking in three gentlemen lodgers at sixty dollars a month each.

"Provisions are at famine prices, and as beer is one dollar a bottle, our friends had better sign the pledge before they come out here. Everybody lives well and eats plenty, in spite of high prices. We enjoy splendid health, and do not seem to mind the heat. There are sixty doctors here, and 400 saloons in the town already. The most disagreeable thing is the dust storms, and the streets are not paved at all."

"My husband got a place with a salary of $1200 a year. He met two joiners whom he knew, and they said they were making sixty-two dollars a week each. Bakers and cooks make most money here. They get nearly anything they like to charge, as the people are fond of good living. Rain has now come, so that we may expect a return of prosperity, and easier prices in the provision market.

Roping a Big Wolf.

Young Captain Nelse Valleaux, a youth between 15 and 16 years of age, performed a feat a day or two ago that stands unrivalled in the history of prairie exploits. Mounted on his trusty and sure-foored Montana horse he essayed to capture with the lariat an immense gray wolf. Twice the beast's neck was encircled by the rawhide lariat and twice the animal's sharp teeth severed its strands as the young horseman was attempting to disable the savage beast. The third time Nelse caught the young wolf around the middle of the body and started on a run, dragging him near the edge of a cut bank until he tumbled it over the edge. Nelse then held the wolf suspended in the air over the edge of the cut bank by fastening the rope to the pommel of the saddle. He then dismounted and stoned the animal to death, the well-trained horse standing perfectly still during the operation. Nelse brought the skin in to obtain the bounty, and it was bloody from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and when we saw it the blood was oozing out of the holes punched in the ears by the officer. It takes a Montana prairie bred youth to do this kind of work.—*Fort Benton (Mont.) Press.*

Chinese Hour-Sticks.

Every one has seen the tiny wasp-waisted egg-glasses, with a cup at each end, one of which holds an amount of sand, that, in three or five minutes, runs through the wasp-waist into the cup below. These are the only relics left in use of the period when time was generally thus measured; only, instead of three or five-minute glasses, there were hour-glasses. In China, instead of using these glasses, they have, from time immemorial, used what they call "burning time-sticks"—bits of resinous wood, cut in exact sizes to burn for certain lengths of time. They are extremely cheap, a week's supply being sold for an English penny, but perfectly accurate. An English lady who tried them by her watch found that they did not vary more than two or three seconds from the time they were cut to burn.—*American Agriculturist.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Dr. Hanau of Zurich has successfully propagated cancer in rats by inoculation.

Soft oolitic stone is now made into hard marble by treating it with a chemical solution.

A Moscow foundry fuses metals by electricity. The glare is greater than the sun, and employes work two hours per day.

Aluminium formed the subject of several interesting addresses before the recent convention of mining engineers, and cooking utensils made of the new metal were among the curiosities displayed.

Engineers use kerosene to remove the scales which form on the inside of boilers. The oil is poured into an empty boiler and the water then turned on. The oil, floating on the water, comes in contact with the scales before the water does.

Dr. Roger Williams, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has found that out of 12,368 cases in which chloroform had there been used during the past ten years, ten had resulted fatally, while there had been only three deaths out of 12,581 cases in which ether had been used.

The service bullet for the new English magazine rifle is, it is said, to be a compound soldered bullet, one advantage of which is diminished friction, and consequent less heating of the barrel, experiments showing this to be ten degrees less after twelve rounds had been fired.

A new idea for preventing the spreading of burning oil on the surface of the water in harbors consists of a floating dam built up of galvanized iron boxes. By means of this device a section of a harbor may be cut off from the rest, and burning material confined where it will do least damage.

A sculptor in Paris, named Frederick Beer, has discovered a process for making marble fluid and molding it as a metal is molded. The new product, called beryt, costs but little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the ornamentation of houses and the construction of floors baths, etc.

Some extremely curious and interesting observations on the temperature of the exposed surface of the human body, as the hands and face, lately carried on in Belgium, have been found to give a direct utility to observations of solar radiation, and show that our bodies are quite sensitive meteorological indicators.

The electrical process has been successfully adopted in South Australia for the recovery of the minute gold-dust that has hitherto been lost in the work of separating the metal from the ore. The economical value of the process has been abundantly proved, and the returns are sufficiently good to compensate for the somewhat high expense of the process.

The experiment has been made of endeavoring to increase the efficiency of the heating surface in steam boilers by placing within the tubes a number—eight or more—of ribs, running nearly from end to end. These ribs project into the space through which the gas flows, thus offering a large surface for the absorption of heat, while they also penetrate into the hot centre of the gaseous column. Tests show an average gain in evaporation of 20 per cent. in favor of these ribbed tubes.

Tame Toads.

I never on any occasion fed my toads artificially, and I do not know of anything that they feed upon, except woodlice. They are put upon the stages of the orchid-houses, and, as a rule, take up their abode under an inverted flower-pot by day and sally forth at night in quest of prey. I have placed poor wasted examples in the house, and in the course of two months they became quite corpulent. I take no particular pains to tame them, but they become quite familiar with the workmen, and allow themselves to be taken up in the hand and set down again without any attempt to get out of the way. They may be fed upon large flies and moths, as well as upon woodlice.—*English Gardening.*

Characteristic of Them.

Cumso—Balloons are very unfortunate pieces of mechanism.

Fangle—How so?

"They are always used up."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN S. FARLOW, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, died suddenly at his home in Newton, Mass.

A BILL to provide for sixty scholarships in the Agricultural College of New Jersey was passed by the House at Trenton, N. J.

AN insane woman endeavored to burn the insane asylum at Lancaster, Penn., and nearly succeeded. Great excitement prevailed among the inmates of the asylum.

THE wholesale dry goods commission house of Ross Campbell & Co., New York city, failed with liabilities of about $125,000.

A TEXAS steer escaped from the abattoir at Jersey City, N. J., and it ran two miles and wounded four people before it stuck in the mud, and was killed by a policemen.

EIGHT engineers and firemen on the Reading Railroad have been discharged for drinking.

J. F. ANDERSON, collector of Milford Township, N. J., for the last three years, is $4000 short in his accounts.

A BOY is said to have died of yellow fever near Reading, Penn.

BURT GARDNER, Dolphice Ranault and Michael Mulvey, painters, fell from a scaffold at Lawrence, Mass. Gardner was killed, and Mulvey and Ranault badly injured.

UNITED STATES MINISTER REID, who arrived at New York from Paris, stated that considerable disappointment was felt in France over the location of the World's Fair in Chicago.

THE New York Yacht Club received a letter form Lord Dunraven expressing his desire to sail the Valkyrie for the America's Cup.

RICHARD, HERMAN AND WILLIAM BAKEFELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were run over and killed at Red Rock, Penn., on the line of the Erie Railway.

South and West.

A NORTH-BOUND train ran into a misplaced switch in Nashville, Tenn., killing two men, injuring several others, wrecking many freight cars and damaging the depot building.

IN searching the ruins of the recent fire in Seattle, Wash., the charred remains of three bodies were found—two men and one woman.

A TORNADO inflicted considerable damage in portions of South Carolina, principally at Sumter and vicinity, and a number of fatalities were reported.

THE Midway Hotel at Kearney, Neb., has been destroyed by fire, and Harry Deming, of South Omaha, a guest, was killed by jumping from a window. It was one of the finest hotels in the State, and cost $100,000.

MRS. JOHN LOWRIE, wife of a farmer living at Charlestown, Ohio, has given birth to four children—two boys and two girls—all alive and well developed.

FIRE in the business portion of Laredo, Texas, destroyed property worth $100,000.

COLONEL RICHARD OWEN, a well-known Indianian, died from drinking embalming fluid by mistake.

FOUR boys were drowned in the Missouri River, near Florence, Neb., while out hunting.

ONE man was killed and seven injured in a train wreck near Huron, Mont.

THE Kansas prairie fires have been subdued. There was no loss of life, but the damage to stock and farm produce in store is estimated at $250,000.

DR. J. S. DORSETT, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Austin, Texas, was assaulted and dangerously injured by a lunatic named McDermott.

MAYOR DAVIDSON, of Baltimore, has received a letter from the British Consul-General to Jamaica, inviting the citizens of Baltimore to participate in the Jamaica Exposition.

EIGHTEEN residences, the bridge and a business block in Bryan, Ohio, have been burned.

CIRCUIT JUDGE WILLIAM L. JACKSON died at Louisville, Ky., from Bright's disease.

JUSTICE JAMES V. CAMPBELL, of the Michigan Supreme Court, died suddenly from heart disease at his home in Detroit.

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL HEISS, of the Milwaukee Diocese, died at Lacrosse Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., at the age of seventy-two years.

THE Farmers' Convention in South Carolina nominated B. R. Tilman for Governor.

THE Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill to compel all railroads in the State to make joint through rates with their connections.

THE house of John Meyer, a farmer near Villa Ridge, Ill., collapsed, the flood from the river having carried away the foundations. The whole family were drowned.

Washington.

THE House Committee on Agriculture authorized Mr. Allen to report a bill providing for the transfer of the Signal Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

THE President has nominated John F. Selby United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota; Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General; and Calvin T. Spaulding, Postmaster at Brainerd, Minn.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea for the purpose of killing otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal or other fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof.

THOMAS BROWN, alias George Carter (colored), was shot and fatally wounded shortly after midnight in Washington by Lee Quong, a Chinaman, who charges that Brown was trying to rob the laundry of Hing Lee.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER received a letter postmarked New York, inclosing a $1000 United States gold note, and one $500 gold note, which the sender desired him to place to the credit of the Consicence Fund.

THE House Committee on Elections voted in favor of the seated Democratic members from the contested First Indiana and Ninth Virginia Districts.

THE Ways and Means majority decided to restore hides to the free list.

WARRANTS were sworn out in Washington for the arrest of C. A. Newton and J. J. Verser, upon a charge of violating the Civil Service law in soliciting and receiving contributions from Government employes for political purposes.

THE foreign delegates to the Pan-American Conference issued invitations to a dinner to be given in honor of President Harrison.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House have practically decided to put works of art on the free list.

MRS. HARRISON and party have returned to Washington from their visit to Florida and the South.

Foreign.

THE German authorities have hanged a slave-dealer named Swahili for trying to embark slaves at Bagamoyo, on the East African coast.

THE Danish Minister of War announced in the Folkething at Copenhagen that Socialist workmen would not be employed in State workshops.

THE new extradition treaty between England and the United States was formally signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Premier.

AT Paliama, in Crete, a priest was dragged from his pulpit and paraded through the streets amid the jeers of the mob. Sixty-four of the villagers were starving in prison.

THE annual eight-oared boat race on the Thames between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won by the former.

JOHN GODMAN, a young American, blew out his brains at a private hotel in Paris, France. He was out of funds.

A HURRICANE at Townsville, Australia, flooded the town and caused much damage. Several persons were drowned.

PRINCE BISMARCK had a farewell interview with Emperor William, and was greeted with popular demonstrations of respect and affection as he drove through the streets of Berlin.

A VIOLENT earthquake has occurred in Trieste, Austria, and its vicinity.

ABOUT fifteen hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan, and seventy-eight were partially destroyed. Two persons were killed and about twenty-five firemen were more or less severely injured. On the preceding day 187 houses were burned in the city, and a week later about eight hundred and sixty were destroyed and several firemen were injured. The fires were of accidental origin.

SERIOUS disaffection is said to exist in the garrison of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND workmen of Barcelona, Spain, went on strike for higher wages and fewer hours of labor.

THE Industrial Exhibition at Yokohama, Japan, has been opened in person by the Mikado.

RENEWED fighting has occurred on the west coast of Africa between the French troops and the natives of Dahomey, in which three men were killed and twelve injured.

LATER NEWS.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES has been appointed Sheriff of New York city.

CHIEF OF POLICE AARON MCCORD, of Lebanon, Penn., has died from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by Andrew Shirk, a drunken butcher, whom McCord was attempting to arrest.

JOHN METTMAN has been arrested in Leavenworth, Kan., on suspicion of having killed his wife, whose dismembered and disemboweled body was found in the Missouri River.

JAMES P. DAVIS, alias William Shackleford, was hanged at Pittsborough, N. C., for the murder of John Horton near that place several months ago.

FURTHER nominations by the President are: Andrew Hero, Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans; Safford R. Homer, Melter of the United States Mint at Denver, Col. Collector of Customs—Freeland H. Oaks, District of Saco, Me.; George M. Gleason, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.; William Davis, District of Natchez, Miss. Surveyors of Customs—Frank N. Tillinghast, Greenport, N. Y.; John F. Drave, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rezin A. Maynard, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE convicts set fire to the Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J., and struck for better food.

JOHN MCCARTHY and James Corbally were drowned at Norfolk, Conn., by falling through the ice on Tobeys Pond.

AFTER a lingering illness of two weeks, David Dows, the well-known grain merchant, died at his residence in New York city, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Dows is estimated to have left a fortune of $20,000,000.

HOP YAN LEE, thirty-three, a laundryman in Philadelphia, was taken to the pest house suffering with leprosy.

CATTLE were starving in Boon, Lincoln and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania. The roads were so bad that food could not be taken to them.

THE second trial of Father Boyle, the Catholic priest of Raleigh, N. C., was concluded and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE British sealing schooner Pathfinder was seized by the revenue cutter Corwin and towed to Portland, Ore., but by order of Secretary Windom she was released.

THE Berlin Labor Conference was formally closed.

TEN THOUSAND London shoemakers and 40,000 factory hands in Spain went on strike.

A FRENCH gunboat has been sunk at Rochefort, France, by collision with a man-of-war.

PRINCE BISMARCK left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe, his country seat. Enormous crowds filled the streets at his departure and cheered him.

THE steamship City of Paris arrived at Queenstown several days behind time. The breaking of a part of her starboard engine smashed a hole through her bottom and flooded both engine compartments.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has made $56,000,000 in twenty-six years from his rolling mills.

PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE believes that the American Indians originally came from Asia.

SENATOR HOAR has purchased the summit of Asnebumskit Mountain, in Paxton, Mass.

SENATOR WASHBURN, of Minnesota, is now the sole survivor of a famous family of seven brothers.

OF the eighty members of the United States Senate there are but three who are fond of horseback riding.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK, of St. Louis, now in his eighty-fourth year, takes a daily walk of nearly six miles.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, brother of Governor Jackson, of Maryland, owns a peach orchard containing 25,000 trees.

THE Hon. S. J. Randall is now able to attend to his correspondence, and hopes soon to resume his duties in Congress.

Smith Valley.

J. T. Wright, of Dudley, formerly a citizen of our valley, accompanied by his wife and daughter Florence, was in the valley over Sunday. Having come down on business, we did not have the opportunity of conversing with him, but he looks as if the mountain climate agreed with him extremely well.

Misses Alice Park, of near Newton, and Ella Stake, of near Saltillo, were visitng their many friends in our valley the former part of last week.

We are informed that a certain teacher of Union township does not have fuel sufficient to keep her house warm; that the gentleman who is employed by the school authorities does not make any endeavor to get fuel, and, as the result, the teacher is compelled to leave the house and go and carry such wood as she can find in order to keep her scholars comfortable. Why don't the board take action at this point and put a stop to such negligent work? Surely the gentleman does not realize the inconvenience of such work to a teacher, and more, it is teaching children negligence.

On last Monday Mr. J. A. McClain brought six New Haven buggies to his home in this valley. Any one desiring to buy a buggy, will do well to give Mr. Mc. a call.

Miss Blanche Wright is suffering with rheumatism.

Mr. Harnish, a son-in-law of Mr. Jeremiah Nead, of our valley, has rented the house on the farm which Mr. McClain bought of Mr. Barnett, and will remove thereto on next Thursday, the 3d inst.

Mrs. Amanda Smith is speedily convalescing from her continued illness.

The spelling at Garfield on last Wednesday night was largely attended and the conduct was good.

Mrs. Catharine David, of Huntingdon, is visiting her parents in Hare's Valley, and sister, Mrs. Geo. Lynn, of this valley. Her many friends are glad to see her back among her native hills, and happy to see her young son, but we are sorry to say he is at this writing seriously ill.

The fruit crop of our valley, we think, is all killed by the cold weather of the former part of last month.

Playing dominoes in time of spelling seems to be a business engaged in by some of the boys who do not belong to our quiet little valley, but come to our spelling schools. Boys, we know who you are, and would ask you to show more respect to the school next time.

The Cass township "philosopher," who was throwing out his insinuations about the iron ore and the proposed railroad of our valley, seems to think that the airship and perpetual motion will come into use as soon as the ore mined from our hills. This may all be, but we presume he is interested in the heirships of our valley, and whether he proposes to have the railroad run along the foot of Sideling Hill or not we do not know, but when he comes to our valley he proves to be more interested in a courtship than an air ship.

Cass Township.

The schools of Cass township will soon close, and we are glad that we can say it has been one of the most successful terms, in all, the school of the township ever experienced. There has been no trouble of any kind in any of the six schools, and we hear of no complaining from any of the patrons.

J. G. Dell, teacher of the Garfield school, gave a spelling school on Tuesday night, which was well attended. The house was crowded but order was good and the spelling very interesting. Mr. Dell is one of our wide-awake teachers whose enthusiasm and ability have done much to raise the standard in the schools he has taught.

J. D. Bowman has engaged to work with Jesse Curfman, of Trough Creek, for six months. Isaac is an industrious young man and we know he will give satisfaction.

Last week, the writer had the pleasure of meeting Prof. S. G. Rudy, principal of the Orbisonia school. We learn from the citizens of Orbisonia that Mr. Rudy has taught the school for two successive terms with great success. Mr. Rudy is a candidate for the County Superintendency and is now engaged in looking up his interest over the county. He is a graduate of the Normal College, and since he has graduated, has taught quite a number of schools, and, as an instructor, he has distinguished himself for diligence, accuracy, integrity, and a conscientious discharge of every duty. Such elements of character, combined with aptness in teaching and tact in enforcing discipline, could not help rendering him a very desirable and superior superintendent.

We don't claim the dignified title of philosopher, but when it is thrust upon us with such a complementary item from the Gassville correspondent, we suppose we must accept the title. It would be absurd to say that the roads are not muddy; we are all well aware of that fact, and, when there has been over 70 inches of rain-fall in central Pennsylvania the past year, how could we expect the supervisors to keep the roads in a good condition? We were not disputing the muddy roads, but we hold that the supervisors have no right to be ridiculed by correspondents when they are doing their best to keep the roads passible. Let the Cassville seer who tips his slippers on the marble-pavement go out and put his head in the mud, if he can't find enough to bury it in Cassville. Go out towards Calvin, and there you will understand what it is to keep roads in a good condition.

The singing school at Latta Grove is still in progress and is a credit to the teacher who has conducted it. There are about thirty students attending.

Elmer Smith, who has been a resident of Altoona the past two years, paid his parent and friends a visit last week.

James Barnes, who has for the past two months been confined to his bed with rheumatism, is improving very slowly.

Wesley Hanawalt, who is engaged in mason work in Huntingdon, was home on a visit of a week. Mr. H. is a good workman and reports work brisk in Huntingdon.

Little Trough Creek.

Stormy March has certainly been true to the title this time and seems to hold on to the last.

The recent freezing has made quite a change in the appearance of the winter grain, but it seems to be only the tops that are stained.

Some of the "Pates" went to Big Trough Creek Saturday night to assist in organizing a Camp of the P. O. S. of A.

C. M. Glasgow has purchased a good span of mules to take with him to Altoona, where he expects to follow hauling. Clarence is a true "Pate," a staunch Republican, a good citizen and a good fellow in every respect. We are sorry to lose him, but our loss will be Altoona's gain. We wish him abundant success.

Before this is in type our old friend and neighbor, Amandus David, and wife, will have moved to their new home, the Wolfkill farm, on Mill Creek. Mr. D. has moved a great many times during his life, and we are glad that they at last have a property of their own, and one that has comfortable and commodious buildings, where they can have a comfortable and easy life.

Greenland & Pheasant expect to move their saw mill to J. F. Swope's this week.

Samuel Bowman is to do the carpenter work of Madison Swope's barn, and Millard Swope will do the mason work.

Mrs. W. A. Crotsley has returned from Philadelphia, whither she had gone with her daughter Grace to have her treated for spinal diseases. We are sorry that we cannot note much improvement in her of late, but all hope that she may yet outgrow the trouble. Grace is quite a bright little girl, and being the only child, as well as the only grand-child, she is a great favorite in the Crotsley household.

It is reported that Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, now of Cass township, this valley, had a stroke of paralysis on Saturday a week, but we have no late account of her.

John Spangler, of Cass township, who has passed his 82d mile stone, feels quite proud of being complimented by last year's supervisor as one of the best hands he had on the road. Wake up, young folks, or you will be left.

Our new supervisor, J. David, has commenced work on the roads. He has made a good beginning and we hope he may have better weather than he has had for the past two years.

The township auditors have not made public their settlement with the old supervisors yet. Some people may be wiser before another year than they are now.

I was very glad to know that the ITEM beat the city dailies in publishing the proceedings and appointments of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Sail in, boys, long live the ITEM.

We Must Have Room!

What do you think of this?

3 Cans Corn,	25c
3 " Choice Tomatoes,	25c
8 lbs. Hominy,	25c
" Dried Peas,	25c
Dried Sweet Corn,	6c
Good Roasted Coffee,	24c
Choice Green Coffee,	25c
Corn and Gloss Starch, per 1-lb parkage,	8c
Full Cream Cheese,	16c
Sardines, per can,	7c
Strawberries, per can,	10c
Blackberries, "	10c

Do not forget us when you want Flour or Chop.

Leave your orders for all kinds of Coal.

Choice Evaporated Fruits, Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Prunellas.

Loose California Raisins,	10c
140 lbs. Salt, Burlap Sacks,	.55
140 lbs. " Grain Bags,	.60

New stock of Wall Paper and Border next week.

Just Received:

Fine Lot Laces and Irish Trimmings, per yard,	2c, up.
Floor Oil Cloth, fine pattern, per yard, to close out,	25c

Do not forget us when you need

Dry Goods,
Carpets & Oil Cloth,
Queensware,
Tobacco & Cigars,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Tinware, Hardware,
Wood & Willow-ware,
Fresh and Cured Meats,
Wall Paper & Border,
Window Shades.

Wanted!

Potatoes, Corn, Oats, and R. R. Ties.

Cash and prompt-paying trade wanted. No other.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	1 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 45
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 3
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 2
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 1
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. NUMER, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of George T. Numer, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. YOCUM.

Hunt'd'n, Pa., Jan 7, '90. Administrator.